The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Report of the French "Prolongation Committee."

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED.

The British Flag Insulted in Syria.

CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED IN CUBA.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, November 15.—Upon the meeting of the Assembly to-day, a member of the Right announced that the committee on the prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's power were still in session, and moved a recess for a few hours, and that, if necessary, a night session be held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee.

The motion met with vehement protests from the Left, and the Chamber became the scene of great uproar. When the tumult subsided, the Secretary of the committee announced that it was impossible to say when the report would be ready, but the Assembly nevertheless, by a large majority, voted to suspend the sitting until five o'clock this afternoon.

Upon the resumption of the session of the Assembly, Broglie read the report of the "Prolongation Committee." It commences by showing the difficulty of prolonging President MacMahon's powers without organic laws to do so, and says it would result in a more or less disagreeable relationship under the title of President of the Republic. If France wants a settled Government, but it is impossible to grant President MacMahon more than five years' power. The report also proposes to so constitute the republic that France may not become the prey of revolutions, and recommends the appointment of a committee of thirty to consider constitutional bills. It concludes by appealing to the conservatives to help found a republic, now that the vehemence of the monarchists have failed, otherwise a dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable.

The discussion of the report is fixed for Monday next. There is great excitement over the conclusions of the committee.

ITALY.

Parliament Opened.

ROME, November 15.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by Victor Emmanuel in person. In the speech from the throne, the King said he hoped for a continuance of the work of internal organization, that thus Italy might increase her prosperity, avoid order and safety, the two indispensable conditions of industry and progress. It had been shown that Rome might become the capital without encroaching upon the independence of the Pope or the exercise of his spiritual functions and relations of the Church with the world. We will respect his religious sentiments and his liberty, but will not permit attacks upon the nation and its institutions. Our relations with all foreign powers are friendly. Testimonials of affection of the Emperors and people of Austria and Germany have been addressed to Italy, which has conquered her rightful place among the nations. Since the causes of war between Austria and Italy have disappeared, there remains nothing but the confidence of mutual interest and sure friendship, in harmony with those family affections which an imperious duty has made me to subdue, but cannot extinguish. We wish to live in harmony with all nations, but we will firmly guard the rights and dignity of our crown.

The King asks for bills to perfect the organization of the army and navy, and to improve the finances. In concluding his speech, the King said: I have confidence in the nation, and feel that the nation has confidence in me." The speech was greeted with frequent and enthusiastic demonstrations of approval.

SPAIN.

Ministerial Crisis Threatened.

MADRID, November 16.—There are rumors that a ministerial crisis is impending in consequence of the Virginius affair, but their truth is denied in official quarters.

The Governor Generalship of Cuba.

A delegation from the Spanish Colonial Club waited upon the Minister of War to-day and asked him to keep Captain General Javellar at Havana. The Minister replied that he would be unable to decide until he was more fully informed of the recent events in Cuba.

The *Correspondencia* contradicts a current report that Javellar has resigned.

Derregarray at Los Arcos.

BAYONNE, November 16.—The Carlist chief-tain Derregarray now occupies Los Arcos.

Awaiting the Result.

General Moriones retired to Logrono to await the result of the ministerial crisis in Madrid.

Proposed Coalition.

PARIS, November 16.—The moderate section of the Left has resolved to withdraw the amendments which it intended to propose to the report of the committee on the prolongation of the President's powers, and to unite with the Republicans in an effort to defeat the motion for unconditional prolongation of ten years, which will be presented to the Assembly by Gen. Changarnier to-morrow.

Elections.

In the elections for members of the Assembly to-day, the Republicans carried the Department of Aisne.

CUBA.

An Extensive Conspiracy Discovered.

HAVANA, November 16.—The *Voz De Cuba* says a conspiracy has been discovered in Hajuin and the surrounding jurisdiction for a rising simultaneously with the landing of the Virginius expedition. The plot had extensive ramifications through the island, and was to have been carried into execution on the 15th of November. Many persons have already been arrested, and the arrests are daily increasing. The *Voz* hopes that the parties proved guilty of being part in the conspiracy will be judged in accordance with the utmost severity of law.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie Shipments.

LONDON, November 15.—Nineteen thousand dollars in bullion were shipped from Southampton for New York to-day, and three thousand dollars from Liverpool for New York.

Obituary.

Lord Henry Charles George Gordon Lennox, member of Parliament for Chichester, is dead.

SYRIA.

The British Flag Insulted.

LONDON, November 15.—Intelligence has been received of a serious conflict in Damascus, during which an indignity was offered to the British flag. The British Consul demanded reparation, which was refused.

THE TURF.

$20,000 Race at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—An exciting race, under the auspices of the Pacific Jockey Club, took place here this afternoon. The race was for the post stake, for all ages, four mile heats, with $20,000 in gold coin added, the first horse to receive $13,000, the second, $5,000, and the third $2,000. Five or more subscribers were necessary to fill, and the limit was to start to make a race. Another condition of the race was that two or more subscribers from the east of the Rock Mountains were required to fill, such subscribers being allowed $1,000 each for traveling expenses. There were four starters, viz.: Thad. Stevens, True Blue, Joe Daniels and Mamie Hall. Four heats were run. In the first heat Mamie Hall was distanced, the contest being between Joe Daniels and True Blue. The heat was won by Joe Daniels. Time, 7:45. True Blue being second and Thad. Stevens third. The second heat was won by True Blue by six lengths, Joe Daniels coming in second, and Thad. Stevens third. Time, 8:08. The third heat was won by Thad. Stevens, after a close contest with Joe Daniels. In this heat True Blue was distanced. Time, 7:57. The fourth heat and race was won by Thad Stevens. Time 7:46.

An immense amount of money changed hands on the result, the eastern men losing heavily. Thad. Stevens is an aged horse by Lightfoot, dam Lucy Clifton, and in many a contest has proved the possession of a wonderful bottom. He is believed to be the fastest horse for four-mile heats in the world, and sold in the pools over all his competitors.

The day was a lovely one for the race, and at an early hour crowds started for the track on foot, and by noon the road was lined with every description of vehicles. About 15,000 people were present on the ground. At 1:30 p. m. a portion of the grand stand, which was crowded with people, took fire, and the excitement became intense. A few cool-headed persons, however, took charge and subdued the flames.

CONNELLSVILLE.

Statement of George A. Torrence & Co.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., November 15, 1873.

The liabilities of George A. Torrence & Co. are estimated at $120,000, and the assets at $140,000. This is in the banking business alone. Outside of it they are reported to be worth twice the amount of their liabilities. They have sufficient collateral to pay everything, but could not realize on it and were compelled to suspend. The general impression is that of confidence in them. A meeting of the creditors will be held in a day or two. R.

Anti-Chinese Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The Anti-Chinese Convention adopted a set of resolutions in favor of the abrogation of the Chinese treaty against Chinese immigration and labor, and adjourned. The attendance last night was very small. The proceedings were dull.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1873.

Suit Against Daniel Drew.

Stephen Alden, a street operator, has brought suit against Daniel Drew, whom he charges with inducing him to buy eleven thousand shares of Quicksilver mining stock at $612,260, by means of false representations, that the stock would rapidly appreciate in value, and thus insure a handsome profit. The action is to force Drew to refund to Alden $202,000. Alden claims in his affidavit that while he was buying the stock under Drew's representations, Daniel was unloading upon him.

Affairs of Kenyon, Cox & Co.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a full copy of the deed of assignment of the real and personal property of Kenyon, Cox & Co. to William L. Scott; also a guarantee by Daniel Drew to pay for the benefit of the creditors all deficiencies that may arise in the discharge of the debts of Kenyon, Cox & Co, provided for in the assessments over and above the amount realized under the assignment, excluding all alleged indorsements and acceptances mentioned in the deed. The creditors agree not to bring any action against Daniel Drew on account of any claim against Kenyon, Cox & Co. until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the assignment, or until he shall make default in his guarantee of five hundred thousand dollars, for which he has deposited securities and bonds and mortgages.

A Domestic Tragedy.

Duncan T. Templeton shot his wife this morning, while they were walking together on Fourth street, at Eighth avenue. Mrs. Templeton is the daughter of Col. Babcock, of President Grant's staff. It seems the husband and wife have not lived happily for months. During last week Templeton was absent from their boarding house, No. 238 West Fourteenth street. He called this morning, however, about half-past nine, and at ten o'clock they left the house together. While going down street, Mrs. Templeton is said to have twice informed an officer her husband was abusing her, but he did not feel warranted in interfering in the matter.

An Unpopular Bank Receiver.

Ex Judge Emott, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, to-day, argued a motion for the removal of Edward B. Wesley as receiver of the Union Trust Company, on the grounds that there was collusiveness in his appointment, that he is unfit for the position because he is a [illegible] and stockholder, that he has not collected any of the debts of the company, has made no arrangements for declaring a dividend, and is controlled by the former manager of the company.

The Tweed Trial.

The Tweed trial to-day, Samuel J. Tilden and John Garvey, a brother to Andy, known as the "court plasterer," were chief witnesses. John Garvey's defective memory was especially entertaining, and Tweed himself frequently joined in the merriment. Mr. Graham, of the counsel for the defense, entered during the day one hundred and nineteen exceptions.

COLUMBUS.

Young Thieves Arrested.

COLUMBUS, O., November 16.—The police today arrested five young men supposed to be guilty of numerous thefts in this county. After diligent search an abandoned smoke house in the south part of the city was found to be their headquarters, and at this place was found various kinds of arms which have been stolen from the State Arsenal, dry goods, clothes and provisions. The boys are supposed to be a gang that that have committed many depredations in this locality for several months.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The steamships Bavaria, from Hamburg, Main, from Bremen, and India, from Glasgow, have arrived.

LONDON, November 15.—The steamship Heela, from Boston for Liverpool, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The steamships Denmark, from London, and Baltic and Italy, from Liverpool, have arrived.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The steamships Wisconsin and City of Paris, from Liverpool, have arrived.

VERY EMBARRASSING.

Rev. Mr. Pinkney's Difficulty.

(From the Danbury News.)

Rev. Mr. Pinkney, of Shawson, bought a game rooster from a Danbury dealer on Saturday. Mr. Pinkney informs us that as soon as the fowl was of the game speci es; he bought it because of its shapely appearance. We believe this statement, and are confident that the good people of Shawson will acquit him of all blame in the unfortunate affair of last Sunday morning, the particulars of which are as follows:

At the time the trouble commenced Mr. Pinkney was engaged in arranging his necktie preparatory to putting on his vest and coat. Happening to look out the window he saw his new rooster and a rooster belonging to the Widow Rathburn squaring off in the street for a fight. Surprised and pained by this display, he immediately started out to repel the disturbance, but was too late. When he got there a half-dozen young ruffians, with cigars in their mouths and evil in their eyes, had surrounded the birds, which were already in the affray. They would thrust their heads out at each other, and ruffle their necks, and then dance round and strike out their spurs, and jump back and thrust out their heads again. And when the boys saw him they shouted out, "Hurry up, baldy (Mr. Pinkney is a little bald), or you'll miss the fun." Mr. Pinkney was inexpressibly shocked. It was Sunday morning; the homes of two of his deacons and several of his most prominent members were in sight, and here were those roosters carrying on like mad, and a host of wicked profane boys standing around shouting their approval and notably betting on the result. He made an effort to secure his fowl, but it eluded him. The perspiration streamed down his face, which burned like fire, his knees trembled, and he felt, as he saw the neighbors gathering, that if the earth could only open and swallow him he would never be sufficiently grateful. Just as he attempted to catch his rooster, a rough looking individual, with his jeans in his boots, and a cap with a drawn down forepiece, came up, and taking in the scene at a glance, sided in with the other rooster. "Fair play," shouted the newcomer for the benefit of the crowd, and "Don't step on the birds, old codger," for the particular benefit of Mr. Pinkney, who, crazed beyond reason, was jumping about, swinging his arms, and muttering incoherent things to the great danger of stepping on the combatants. "Good for old Pinkney's rooster," screamed the boys in delight, as that fowl knocked a handful of feathers from his opponent's neck. "The parson knows how to do it," said a one-eyed man gleefully. Mr. Pinkney could have swooned. "I'll go you five dollars on the widder," said the rough man, earnestly winking at the clergyman. "Take him, Pinkney; take him, Pinkney," chorusted the crowd of ragamuffins. "My friends," protested the unfortunate minister in a voice of agony, "I cannot, I cannot—" "I'll back you sir." said an enthusiastic man with a fish pole, "I'll put up for you, and you can let me have it when your donation." The clergyman groaned. "Catch the widder," shouted the rough man to Mr. Pinkney, indicating that lady's bird by a motion of his finger. Mr. Pinkney clutched it, dropping on his knees as he did so. At the same time the rough man, by a dexterous move, caught the clergyman's bird, and also dropped on his knees opposite. Pinkney looked up, and there saw two of his deacons and several of the members staring down upon the scene with an expression that brought the blood to his face, and, with a groan of intense pain, the unhappy man dropped Mrs. Rathburn's fowl, and darted into the house. As soon as he recovered from his mishap, he sent in his resignation, but a critical examination had been made in the meantime, and it transpired that as far as the worthy man was concerned there was not the least blame. The resignation was not accepted.

CHERRY-TREE ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

November 12, 1873.

It snowed most of the day yesterday. Not very cold. Roads and streets sloppy. Outdoor work, such as building, etc., is pretty much suspended.

Our merchants are selling goods quite rapidly, but cash comes in slowly.

A revival is in progress in the Methodist church of this place, S. F. Crowther, pastor. Penitents are at the altar nightly. Several have been happily converted. The prospects are hopeful.

Rev. C. P. Goodrich, pastor of a Methodist church near New Washington, Clearfield county, Pa., reports a revival that has added about a score to his membership within a couple of weeks.

A ministerial association and S. S. convention was held at Burnside, Clearfield county, Pa., a few days ago. Though not a large gathering, it was interesting, and, it is hoped, profitable. The next session will be held at Cherry-Tree, in January, 1874. It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, with S. F. Crowether as chairman; but all ministers and Sunday School workers in the community are invited to participate as members. C.

A Local Sensation in Ohio Between Catholics and Protestants.

Some days ago a Catholic church dedication took place at Green Springs, Ohio, at which Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, presided. Several flags were used on the occasion, and among them the Stars and Stripes. But it seems that the latter flag was subordinated to the flag of the Pope in the demonstration, or, in other words, that it was placed "in the back ground and lower" than the Papal flag, and this roused the religious and political ire of the Green Spring population, particularly some of the old soldiers. An excitement ensued at once, and to quiet it the Mayor of the place issued the following official document:

To the Bishop and Priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

DEAR SIRS: I, Oliver S. Bartlett, Mayor of the village of Green Springs, do hereby notify you that you have placed the American flag on the background and lower than the other flags, which is wrong and creates much sensation. Please raise the American flag as high or higher than any other, and place the same on proper ground, showing due respect for the flag of your country, or take it down wholly, discarding the same. OLIVER S. BARTLETT,

Mayor of said village.

On reading it, the Bishop gave the proper directions to have the position of the flag changed, and thus quieted the feeling which had been created.

—Five inches of snow fell in Concord, N. H., on Sat day.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Later Account of the Executions in Cuba.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY PRACTISED.

Great Anxiety to Dispose of the Prisoners.

WAR MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

Letters from Victims Before their Capture.

GREAT NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

New York Merchants Opposed to War.

A VERY STRANGE STORY.

Alleged Conspiracy Between an Adventurer and the Captain General.

Cuban Press Comments.

HAVANA, November 15.—The *Constancia* says: "No matter how our country has fallen in the last few years, the Spanish people have not become degraded to the extreme as to be frightened by those who might have to pay dear for their temerity and insolence in the event of intervention. We lament the bad situation of the affairs of our country, but we are far from being daunted by foreign complications. It may be we ought to desire them in order to liberate us from the miserable party intrigues. Spain is not degenerate, and all bad passions will immediately become quiet when there is any prospect of a foreign war. The stronger powers know this and their intriguing politicians ought not to forget it. Unfortunately Spaniards give more importance to the latter than they merit."

The *Constancia* also says: "When the news of the capture of the Virginius was received here, it was thought something would be tried to prevent the pirates from receiving their just chastisement. The address of General Burriel to the soldiers is very bombastic. Describing the chase and capture of the Virginius, he says the Tornado belched forth flames instead of smoke, going at her fullest speed. She finally came up with and captured the Virginius, which was taken possession of with repeated cries of Viva Espana' from the Tornado's valiant crew. Without the slightest resistance one hundred and sixty-three men delivered themselves quietly up, having in a cowardly manner thrown overboard in the chase the arms which they ought to have grasped, and the military equipage confided to them to defend them in their ignoble cause. This goes to show and to confirm the poverty of our enemies, and demonstrates their impotence against the armies of Spain, which Providence manifestly favors."

The *Segotitad* complains of the inexactness of the press telegram which stated that the Virginius was captured near Jamaica. According to official statements the Virginius was eighteen miles from the coast of Cuba when the chase began. She headed for Jamaica, a distance of about one hundred miles. The chase lasted eight hours, both steamers going at full speed, and both being fast vessels, they must therefore have been very near Jamaica when the Virginius was overhauled, but as the Captain, all navigators, and the crew of the Virginius have been killed, the Spaniards can put the distance at what they please."

Mails from the United States Seized.

The mails per steamer Frankfort from New Orleans were seized by the Government, and their distribution has not yet been permitted.

Anxiety to Dispose of the Prisoners.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, November 15.—Great anxiety is manifested here to see the comments of the American press upon the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of the prisoners. There is a general feeling that it is desirable to have all the prisoners executed as soon as possible before the Government of Spain, or any other power, can get a chance to intervene, although some are of better feeling. A portion of the people deprecate undue haste, and fear it may lead to serious results.

London Press Comments.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Daily News* this morning, in an editorial article on the prospects of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, says: The execution of the Virginius captives has virtually decided the fate of the island. The other London journals contain editorials of similar tenor. The Spanish loan reached the lowest figure this morning yet touched on the London stock market.

LONDON, 5 A. M., November 17.—The *Times* this morning, in a leading editorial says if the Virginius affair had occurred during the ascendency of the Democratic party, Cuba would doubtless have been summarily annexed. It draws a contrast between the conduct of the Spaniards in Cuba and the lenient treatment by the American Government of foreign blockade runners during the rebellion. If England is called upon to act in consequence of the execution of any of her own subjects, there is no reason why she should not acknowledge the independence of Cuba, especially if the act would check such outrages. It recommends the adoption of that line of policy by the United States.

The *Daily Telegraph* contains an article similar to that of the *Times*. Both journals concur in the opinion that Spain is powerless to enforce reparation, and that the United States may possibly be compelled to intervene, even though reluctant to do so.

Naval Preparations.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard orders were received last night, directing the immediate preparation for sea of the frigates Colorado and Minnesota. Vice Admiral Rowan says the Colorado could probably be got ready for sea in thirty days and the Minnesota in one or two months; the Juniata would be ready in a day or two; the Powhattan was ready to sail; and work was continued on the Spanish iron-clad Arapiles, which is on the dry dock at the yard.

BOSTON, November 15.—To-day orders were received from Washington to fit the Franklin for sea at the earliest moment, and work upon her has been begun. The employes of the Engineer's Department will work upon her all day to-morrow. The work upon the Brooklyn is being pushed forward.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Seven hundred men are fitting the monitors Ajax and Manhattan and sloop-of-war Canandaigua for service. The monitors carry fifteen inch Dahlgren guns and the Canandaigua carries ten guns. The monitors will be placed in commission early next week, and the sloop-of-war within a fortnight, the necessary repairs to her boilers causing delay. To hasten the work on the Ajax, the workmen on the new sloop-of war Quinneburg have been transferred to her.

NEW YORK, November 16.—About five thousand persons visited the navy yard yesterday, many of them being in search of work. Not taking into account those who went there for purely personal motives, the officers of the yard say no time since the war has the general public evidenced such interest in the affairs of the navy yard. No secret is made of the fact that orders have been received from Washington to prepare all the available vessels in the yard for active service as soon as possible, and well informed parties say orders have been issued to prepare for sea at once every suitable vessel in the United States Navy. The frigates Minnesota and Colorado, each carrying fifty guns, will be ready for sea within twenty-five days. Captain Parsam does not believe that there is no vessel in our navy competent to contend with the Spanish frigate Arapiles, but believes that one of our monitors can easily put a shot clear through her and disable her machinery. It is not true that orders have been received from the Navy Department to stop work on the Arapiles.

PHILADELPHIA November 16.—Seven hundred men were at work to-day on the monitors Manhattan, Ajax and Canadaigua. The Manhattan will go into commission to-morrow. The Ajax will have her turret placed to-morrow. The Pinta, a large tug, is being made ready as a dispatch boat between Key West and Havana. From New York the Powhattan and Mononghela are expected daily. The former will act as convoy to the Manhattan.

Later Account of the Execution.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 15.—The following account of events at Santiago de Cuba have been received here. On Friday morning, the 7th, thirty-seven of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore and taken to prison, to remain there until their execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Capt. Fry, a noble looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf previous to the march to prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with affection. At 1:45 P. M. Capt. Fry and thirty-six men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all competent foreign authorities. The marines were seven minutes killing the wretched prisoners. It seemed as if they would never finish. As the executors marched off and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead-carts were hurried up and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled remains.

The American Consul Threatened.

The American Consul has done all that could have been done. Indeed, it was threatened that his exequatur would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with General Burriel, that officer yelled at him and otherwise treated him disrespectfully. The British Consul also made an ineffectual protest against the executions. Its reported that sixteen of the victims were British subjects.

War Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—The meeting at the court house to-night to express the sentiment of the people regarding the execution of the passengers and crew of the Virginius was one of the largest ever held in this city. The rotunda of the court house was packed to overflowing, and an outdoor meeting was organized at both the east and west wing of the building. Gen. Nathan Ranney, a soldier of the war of 1812, presided. Speeches were made by Mayor Brown, ex-Attorney General Baker, and a dozen other local speakers, all of whom took the strongest possible ground in favor of vindicating the national honor and wiping out the recent insult to our flag and the outrage to civilization and humanity by visiting summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of the inhuman butchery. The war feeling in the crowd ran very high, and there was a repeatedly expressed desire to take forcible possession of Cuba and annex it to the United States. A resolution to this effect and urging the Government to speedy and vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the wrong committed was unanimously adopted.

Ready for the Fray.

The Lindell Grays, a voluntary military organization here, have telegraphed to President Grant that they hold themselves in readiness to respond to a call for men to go to Cuba, and a number of gentlemen have telegraphed that they will, if authorized, raise a regiment in four days for the same purpose.

Letter from a Victim Before the Capture.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Nothing additional is known in official quarters in relation to Cuban affairs.

A letter from J. C. Harris, one of the Virginius victims, has been received in this city, dated Kingston, Jamaica, October 22d. After stating that the expedition would leave during the night of that day, he said the prospects for success were good, and probably before the letter reached its destination there would be fighting in Cuba. "Much," he added, "depends upon the success of this expedition and the combinations abroad. We take only three hundred men from this port, but we will be joined by two other parties, and I am confident of success." The writer says the boat was in debt, that much money had to be collected, and General Vernona colluded it.

The writer of the letter is Major J. C. Harris, of Louisa county, Va. He had spent several years on the western plains and in the mining regions of the Pacific slope, and was ever active ated by a restless spirit of adventure.

Letter from General Ryan.

The following letter was received in this city yesterday by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:

BLUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, October 23, 1873.

To My Dear George: On this hour we leave for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as we did not expect to go until to-morrow, and I have just returned from the country. We arrived safely on the 13th inst. We had quite a storm on the 7th. All the provisions were washed overboard and the deck swept fore and aft. Captain Harris and the purser were badly injured, and such a sea-sick set! The Captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid-ocean. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time—feast after feast, and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the Peruvian Minister in honor of General Verona and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Goven, General Cordova and Judge Tiebburn gave others, and gay ones they were. The place is filled with beautiful women and gay and splendid fellows, generous to a fault and liberal as princes. I must say that I never received such attention. I regret that want of time will prevent my giving you a detailed account of my adventures. I am as fat as a bull and gay as a lark, and leave this place with many regrets.

Very truly, &c., W. A. C. RYAN.

An inventory was made to day of the effects in Washington of the late General. They include a Cuban flag and a sword presented him by the Cuban Junta in New York.

The Universal Subject of Conversation.

NEW YORK, November 16.—At hotels and clubs the Cuban difficulty and the complications almost certain to arise from it is the universal subject of conversation. It is generally conceded that unless the Madrid Government consents to a joint intervention in order to restore tranquility in Cuba and punish the perpetrators of the recent outrage, war with Spain is inevitable. A majority are unanimous in expressing the belief that everything will be done to uphold the national reputation.

What the Secretary of War Says.

The Secretary of War, who was in this city yesterday, is reported to have said to an intimate friend who called on him: "You are aware that I have been considered somewhat bloodthirsty on this matter, but the entire Cabinet are now of my mind. At the Cabinet meeting held yesterday we were a unit, and if the American people are not satisfied with the measures resolved upon at that meeting to vindicate the national honor, they must be very hard to please."

Missourians Spoiling for a Fight.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—Col. L. M. Rosine, of this city, having telegraphed to Governor Woodson proffering a regiment of infantry for service against Cuba, that gentleman has replied as follows: "I wish I had the honor at once to accept the services of your regiment but we are liable by the action of the Federal authorities. Accept my thanks for this manifestation of energy and patriotism, and rest assured that when the time for action comes you will be remembered."

Beecher on Cuban Affairs.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Rev. Mr. Beecher, in his sermon to-day, made a powerful appeal to the sympathies of the American people in favor of free Cuba. He denounced the execution at Santiago as a crime against humanity and civilization, proceeding from a cruel love of blood and simple fiendishness. He thought, however, the Government should act thoughtfully, and not rashly, and if Spain cannot stop such abominations, let the hand of national justice fall not only upon the perpetrators, but so as to give knowledge and freedom to those who deserve liberty and the help of every honest heart on the globe.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.

A Jailbird's Story of an Interview with the Captain-General—$20,000 Gold Offered to the Organizer of a Cuban Expedition that Would Be Betrayed— Is it a Parallel to the Virginius?

(From the New York Herald.)

Boston, November 14, 1873.—The Spanish outrage, which now commands the attention and excites the indignation of the whole civilized world, is attended with many stories going to show the disposition of those engaged in supporting a desperate cause. As long ago as last summer a *Herald* correspondent in this city had an interview with a young man, then under arrest, who volunteered a statement of his experience, which, in view of the Virginius affair, is at this time of peculiar interest and importance. The informer's name is John W. Young, a young man of about thirty-five years of age, of rare talents and an experience with the world which few of his years have ever attained. Omitting for the present the story of his life and adventures, I will proceed to detail the events which have a peculiar and important

Bearing upon the Cuban Massacre.

In the summer of 1872 Mr. Young, in company with his wife, left New Orleans for Havana. He was not a stranger in those ports, having served prominently among the insurgents for three years in the war that for a time was expected by the Captain General. At this time friends advised him to keep away, but being of an adventurous spirit, he ignored their warning and determined to continue his journey. Approaching Key West he was taken sick and obliged to remain over for a while. Upon the arrival at Havana of the steamer on which he had taken passage it was discovered by the agents of the Captain General that he was not on board. That official immediately telegraphed to Young to come to Havana and see him as soon as he could. Inasmuch as the tourist expected to visit Cuba *incognito*, particularly so far as the authorities are concerned, he did not now propose to continue the trip, and the matter of how and by what means the Captain General learned of his intended journey was

A Serious Enigma.

He answered by telegram, declining to visit the Island, learning that his past exploits there with the Cubans would secure his summary execution. The request was several times repeated by telegraph, but Mr. Young positively declined to go. Finally a special messenger came from the Captain General to Key West and informed him that if he and his wife would accompany him to the island the Captain General would see that no harm befel them and that they would be safely returned to the United States. Upon this assurance, with the full knowledge of danger, Mr. Young and his wife acceded to the request and started. Immediately upon arriving in the harbor of Havana the steamer was met by a small boat, and Mr. Young was taken from his wife and dispatched and privately conveyed to the Captain General's palace. Here he was kept

In Seclusion for Three Days,

during which time he heard nothing from his wife, and only came in contact with those who were guarding him. Mrs. Young, during this time, was being hospitably entertained at the Captain General's country residence. At the end of the third day Mr. Young was brought before the General, and, after a preliminary conversation, there ensued the following:

A Dramatic Conversation.

Captain General—Is this Colonel Young?

Mr. Young—Yes, sir.

Captain General—I understand you have been in the Mexican service with Maximilian?

Mr. Young—Yes, sir.

Captain General—Did you make any money there?

Mr. Young—No, sir.

Captain General—I understand, also, that you have been with the insurgents?

Mr. Young—Yes, I have.

Captain General—Did you make any money out of them?

Mr. Young—No, sir.

Captain General (in a low tone, with a quizzical look, and placing his hand familiarly on Young's shoulders)—Do you wish to make some money?

Mr. Young—Yes, certainly.

Captain General—Well, Colonel, I have a scheme by which you can make a nice little sum, and if you are willing to enter into an arrangement we will proceed to business.

Mr. Young—I would like to know what the scheme is and will listen to you.

Captain General—You know I have been in command here a long time, and we have had comparatively no success and no victories. The mother government is becoming dissatisfied with my administration of affairs on the island and is tiring of it. If we don't have any victories soon I shall lose my position, and the insurgents will soon get the mastery of us. Understanding that you are a great organizer and a man that can be trusted, I now confide to you my plan of action. I wish you to return to the United States immediately and set about

Organizing an Expedition

for the relief and assistance of the insurgents. You must raise money, enlist good men to assist in organizing, get arms, ammunition and all sorts of supplies in as large quantities as you can raise, and enlist all the Cubans and Cuban sympathizers possible; also obtain a slow sailing steamer for transporting your men and supplies, and see to it that she is well equipped and manned by an experienced and loyal crew. You can organize at any American port you think proper, but it appears to me that New Orleans is best adapted for the purpose. Keep me informed from day to day by cypher telegrams of your progress. Let me know the fastest speed the steamer can make, also the day on which you will sail from the port you select and the course you will take and the point where you will probably land, also give me such other information as will enable me to select a faster sailing steamer and have her cruising on the course which you select, so that we can

Overhaul You After a Spirited Chase,

you having done apparently all in your power to escape. When taken make every appearance of resistance you can, and talk loudly about the cause which you are seemingly engaged in. Do this and enable me to capture the steamer which you command, and I will give you

Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold

and half of the proceeds from the sale of the steamer, arms, ammunition and supplies.

Young, after considering the matter, replied substantially as follows:

"This is all very well so far, but I wish to know what will be done with the men captured."

Captain General (with a shrug of his shoulders)—"Oh, they must be shot. That is the principal part of the scheme. The public will demand that."

Young—Great God, General! do you wish me or ask me to be the murderer of hundreds of innocent men? It is a desperate piece of business; but if I consent to engage in it I think it will be necessary to enlist and engage some thirty American men who have seen service in the rebellion to work with me. That will give character to the expedition and inspire confidence and enthusiasm among the men. I cannot consent to any arrangement whereby one of my own countrymen will lose his life. What will you do with them and how can I

Prevent Them from Being Shot

as well as myself?

Captain General—Before you sail, manage to send me a list of the names of those whom you desire to save, and I will manage to have you and them apparently escape, in a manner which will blind the others, and when executed they will not know but you are to share the same fate.

Young—General, I have not the heart to do it. It seems to me like murder, and a cause that resorts to such means cannot succeed.

Captain General (producing papers which he had previously drawn up and all ready for signatures)—You know you are in my power and your life is nothing here. Were it known that you are now in the castle, I could not protect you from violence or scarcely protect myself. Enter into this agreement and sign this paper and you can leave the island safely with your wife. If you refuse, the very worst consequence will follow.

The result, as may be imagined, was that Young

Immediately Signed the Paper,

and apparently entered heartily into the treacherous and damnable conspiracy, but at the same time was praying for deliverance from the island and from the snare the Captain General has so adroitly led him into. The young adventurer's rare accomplishments in the persuasive and confidential line now served him, and the General was made to believe that Young was earnestly and heartily devoted to the work. The details were arranged in a very few days, and, with

A Bountiful Supply of Funds,

Young left Havana with his wife for New Orleans. His departure was as secret as his arrival, for if his presence had been discovered by the volunteers he would have been torn to pieces and fragments of his body purchased as relics. Once in "the land of the free and home of the brave," he of course abandoned the expedition which he had so faithfully promised to command, but not until he had made one or two drafts on the Captain General. The latter, however, through his agents in this country, soon learned that he had been duped, and funds were, of course, no longer forthcoming. Now the natural conclusion of the natural question will arise, Was the Virginius fitted out in this way, and were the 100 men so cruelly murdered the innocent victims of the conspiracy of one who, in order to save his own reputation and prolong a weak and dying cause, did not hesitate to conceive and execute one of the most diabolical and inhuman outrages known to civilization?

If this Story of Young's is True,

Those who know the man, and have listened to it, have full confidence in his veracity. There are grounds for the belief that the Virginius and her crew were the victims of a similar conspiracy. The *Herald* tells the story as it came from young himself, and it was listened to by a *Herald* correspondent as long ago as last August, and the correspondent has had no interview or communication with him since. It certainly deserves the serious attention of the Government, and, in order that Secretary Fish may be enabled to find Mr. Young, your correspondent will disclose his whereabouts and a few interesting incidents of his eventful career.

He is in Jail in Chicago,

awaiting trial for forging postoffice money orders. Generally the statements of jailbirds and would-be heroes are of no account, but in this case there are reasons for believing that the whole story is true. The statement was made four months ago, and when taken into custody he had a trunk containing several passports in Spanish, a commission, issued to John W. Young as a deacon of a church in Wisconsin, and a policy of insurance upon the farm buildings of the father-in-law of Young to the amount of $40,000, which are believed to be forgeries. Among the clothing in the trunk was a richly embroidered military coat, which young asserts he wore when an officer under Maximilian in Mexico. There are also

Cards Pasted on the Trunk,

showing that he had been in Cuba and Mexico, and a multitude of documents, printed and written in Spanish, together with several communications from the Captain General, all of which go to confirm his story.

The Merchants Against War—They Hold that the Virginius was no Trading Vessel, and that Trading Vessels will Never be Interfered with by Spain.

The merchants in New York who do a regular trading business between this port and Havana do not think that any serious complications will result from the capture of the Virginius and the execution of the crew and passengers. They do not approve of interference by the General Government with our relations to Cuba, and think that at the furthest the only thing to be done is to despatch a man-of-war to represent the United States on the Cuban coast, not necessarily for interference, but to protect our interest in case necessity requires it.

Mr. Alexander, of Alexander & Sons, who have been engaged in the consignment of goods to and from Havana for many years, says he has no idea that anything serious will result from the recent capture of the Virginius. He does not think for a moment that the Government will issue any declaration of war, as Spain would have to submit to any reasonable demand made upon her. He thinks that faith can be placed in the dispatch received in Washington yesterday detailing the account of the massacre of the 110 passengers. The telegram was probably authentic in his opinion. The merchants generally, he says, do not think the matter is so serious as public sentiment would have it. After all, the Virginius was but a regular trading vessel, but has engaged in an expedition that laid her open to capture. The opinion did not prevail that in consequence of this capture the rights of merchant vessels would be placed at the mercy of the Spanish Government, nor did he think that the Government at Madrid would at all interfere with regular merchantmen sailing under the American flag. The Madrid Government was disposed to act in this matter honorably to the best of its ability. As to the probability of a dispatch having reached Santiago de Cuba from Madrid in time to have prevented the executions made known yesterday, Mr. Alexander said, after due consideration, that there were many doubts in his mind as to that. "The Madrid Government is, of course, in direct telegraphic communication with the Captain General in Havana, but from the latter city to Santiago de Cuba, where the executions were made, the wires are probably in good working order. It would take, perhaps, four days for a dispatch to pass between these two points,

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IT is understood that Secretary Richardson will recommend to Congress the reissue of the $44,000,000 retired currency, and the issuing of the proposed 3.65 per cent. convertible bonds.

THE TOTAL taxable property in Philadelphia, this year, is reported at $548,243,535—a gain over last year of $21,078,267. The items give every reason to believe that but a small proportion of personal property is reported.

IT is time the absurd suits against the United States officials, for acts done during the war of the rebellion, were discontinued. One against Butler, and another against Charles A. Dana, have gone in favor of the the defendants. Litigious ex-rebels gain nothing in the Courts.

THE outrages in Grant parish, about which so many conflicting rumors have been in circulation, have been traced to two negroes, and these were arrested by colored people, and have been lynched. They have thus paid with their lives for their outrageous conduct.

THERE is undoubtedly a better feeling in business circles in the various sections of the country, and there seems to be an intuitive impression that the hard-pan has been reached. A few weeks of buying activity will do much toward restoring the condition of financial matters to their old-time strength and tone, and reanimate many business people with hope and confidence.

THE details of the Postal Savings Bank scheme, as they are said to be embodied in Postmaster General Creswell's report, seem to us to be cumbrous, in that it is proposed that deposits shall be reported to the central office at Washington, with the name of the depositor, and a certificate of deposit shall be issued from Washington. The usual safeguard against frauds has been the presentation of his book, by the depositor, and if a second party comes, he must be furnished with undoubted authority to draw the money. This, with a depositor's name in his own handwriting, seems a sufficient safeguard against fraud, and really better than the cumbrous plan of the Postmaster General.

PHILADELPHIA has already organized its system of relief for the poor, in anticipation of a severe Winter for them. Its plan is as follows: Each ward forms a Branch Relief Association under control of an official board; the precincts of the ward are divided into "blocks," for each of which is appointed by the board a committee of two gentlemen of established character to solicit donations of money, goods, cast-off clothing, bedding, etc.; and two ladies, whose business it is to visit every house and examine strictly into cases requiring relief. All donations are sent to a central room or hall, and receipts given to the contributors. No order for relief is honored unless signed by one of the visiting committee. "All transactions of the association, so far as they relate to delivery of relief, must be regarded as strictly confidential." In organizing early, the Philadelphians have acted wisely, and Pittsburgh may well follow the example that has been set. When the pressure comes, it is usually too late to arrange plans of benevolence effectively.

A GOOD subject on which Congress will have an opportunity to exercise a little retrenchment may be found in what are facetiously called "collection districts" in the report of the Treasury Department. In the list attached to the report, some sixty-eight districts are named on the Atlantic coast. The entire collections in these districts, in 1873, amounted to $214,110.19, and the expense of collecting this amount was $152,733.59. In other words, for every 28 cents deposited in the Treasury the sum of 72 cents was retained by the employes. Nor is this the worst. Twenty of these districts collected the entire proceeds reaped by the Government, since the remaining 48 collected less than the cost of maintaining them. Of these 48, 12 did not collect one cent, though they cost the Government $27,908.95. One of them, St. Augustine, Fla., cost $6,741.03; another Cherrystone, Va., cost $4,729.52; still another, the venerable Island of Nantucket, where no human being ever collected anything but sand and seaweed, cost $1,855.28. These barren collection districts, at which nothing is collected, are situated one each in Maine, Massachusetts, Florida, Virginia, and New York; two each in Maryland and West Virginia, and three in New Jersey. We trust the suggestion will receive the early attention of Congress.

ABSURD FIGHTING.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* injures its own cause by the fierce and intolerant manner in which it makes war on the Constitution. If it were wise it would see that the people are not to be driven to measuring the document in a partisan way. The Republican party cannot afford to be burdened with the odium of having made a new Constitution for partisan purposes. Yet the burden of the *Telegraph's* complaint is that this has not been done. We will carefully examine the point made by the *Telegraph* that the apportionment of members of the Legislature is in the interest of the Democratic party, although we do not attach the importance to the point that the *Telegraph* does. As a rule, apportionments, if made to serve party purposes, generally fail to reach their ends. We never knew a case of gerrymandering that benefited the party that did it. If the Democrats in the Constitutional Convention were too smart for their Republican *confreres* and managed to have the Constitution really gerrymander the State in the interest of the Democratic party, the mere showing up of this fact will do that party more harm than could anything else. We will carefully examine the point, as it may apply to the whole State.

The other point made by the *Telegraph* that the repeal of the laws *exempting* certain properties from taxation, has the effect to restore taxation on real estate—is entirely absurd. To guard against the evil of unequal taxation by discriminating acts of the Legislature in the future, the Convention defines specifically that only "public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or hired for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity" should hereafter be free from taxation; and as there is other property of associations and of individuals, partially devoted to public or charitable purposes, which, under our legislation, is *exempt from the otherwise uniform tax laws of the State*, the Convention adds the clause that "all laws *exempting* from taxation other than the property above enumerated shall be void." There are no laws *exempting* real estate from taxation. The laws taxing real estate have been *repealed*—a very different thing from exempting. Consequently the effect of the action of the Convention is not to restore a repealed law, but to make void a law exempting certain items from taxation. The distinction is clear enough for a child to understand.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Before entering upon the direct discussion of the Constitution submitted to the people for their study and decision, we think it important that some considerations of a general nature be offered, with a view to guiding us in the direct investigations yet to be made. 1. We think it should be borne in mind that the *need* of a new Constitution has been generally admitted. The vote of the people, electing members of the Convention to prepare the new law, is evidence of the universality of the popular wish. And this felt need was based upon a knowledge of serious evils in legislation, in the machinery of elections, in the perpetuation of the power of a few in politics and office, and in other evils too well known to need special mention. The movement in behalf of a new or amended Constitution was not spasmodic, but calm, earnest and of sufficient permanency to indicate a deep and settled feeling on the subject. Of all this there can be no doubt.

2. That the Convention has thoroughly performed its work, is true. The objections alleged against it are not that it failed to do, but that it did too much. It follows, then, that what was asked has been realized. Special legislation has been provided against, the various objections hitherto alleged against political management have been remedied, the perpetuation in office of the few stopped, and, in a word, all that was thought important to be accomplished has been. Sins of omission, then, cannot be charged.

3. That the remedies against certain evils will prove effective is not doubted. It is conceded that there is no ambiguity in the new Constitution. Its language is clear, direct and pertinent. The evils to be remedied are plainly mentioned, and the remedy is distinctly provided. The safeguards are so numerous and stringent that violation will carry with it a probability of a term in the penitentiary. To perpetuate the evils we have had, when the new Constitution is in force, will involve perjury and other crimes. The men will not care to run the risk involved in the commission of such crimes. Hence the remedies are effective.

4. The fact that the Convention did, and did well, all that it was expected to perform, is so much in its favor. It affords a presumption that there were good reasons for all that was done, and that all that was accomplished is possessed of merit. The full work of the Convention deserves, therefore, a most careful inspection, and is entitled to fairness and candor. That a hidden malice permeates it, or an effort is involved to strike down one class and elevate another, or that any other purpose, save to give the people larger advantages against the few, we do not believe.

If this is a fair statement of the animating purpose of the Convention, and the aim of the new Constitution, it certainly deserves to be considered in a fair and favorable spirit. Our readers have had it before them, and should carefully read it. Hereafter we will discuss its particular merits.

THE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

The seizure of the "Virginius," by a Spanish war vessel, the swift shooting of four persons found on board, and the subsequent execution of the crew and passengers, some one hundred and twenty-five persons, have had the effect to deeply stir the feelings of the American people, and the demand for reparation or punishment of the guilty parties is general and earnest. This demand is in itself proper, on the supposition that the "Virginius" was an American vessel,—a point not called in doubt, so far as we can learn. The assurances of the Spanish Minister at Washington are, that his Government will concede all that can be asked, without a formal demand being made. The fact that Castellar is President of Spain, and that he is in cordial sympathy with us, makes the assurance offered plausible. Assuming that the Spanish Government will make every reparation in its power,—this is all that can be asked in that direction.

It is able, too, to point to the fact that it sent orders to Cuba to delay action in the cases of those on board the "Virginius." This did not prevent the completion of the murderous crime evidently contemplated—but it stands as evidence of the pacific intentions of the home government. This is the favorable side of the case; but it pertains simply to the home government and its intentions.

The case of the Cubans, or the Spaniards in Cuba, wears no such relieving aspect. It is palpable that they were governed by blood-thirsty motives from the very outset. It is probable, that owing to suspicions of outside interference, they broke the telegraph wires, to prevent communication while the tragedy was being enacted. It is quite certain that they prevented the American Vice Consul from having communication with his official superior, and disregarded his direct protests. In the face of the protests of the only American representative there, the crew, officers and passengers of an American vessel were shot. This much seems to be clear. Being clear, it calls for the prompt and severe punishment of the perpetrators of the crime, or their surrender to the American authorities for trial and punishment. Also, the surrender of the "Virginius" to her proper owners, and every possible reparation to the families of the murdered men, and apology to the Government for the insult offered the flag. In all this is the trouble.

Certainly no administration in Spain prior to that of Castellar was strong enough to do this. It means to fly in the face of unreasoning and unreasonable Spanish pride. It means to override the authority of the blood-thirsty volunteers in Cuba. We doubt if it can be done. What then? Of course, it is with Congress to determine. But if it responds to the general feeling, it will direct the seizing of Cuba, and the wiping out of the pestilent element in authority there. Whether the acquisition of the island, as a territory of the United States, will follow, or it will be turned back to Spain, will depend on circumstances. We cannot see, however, how we can interfere, without liberating the island from Spanish rule. The Cubans declare they will not come under Spanish authority at all. Hence, if we find it necessary to punish the oppressions of the Cubans, how can we stop short of delivering the struggling patriots from Spanish rule? But this, again, will be a blow at a home power, friendly to us.

If we could separate the Spaniards in Cuba from the Government in Spain the case would be plain. It is in the different spirit and attitude of the two that our trouble comes. Yet we cannot allow our flag to be assaulted with impunity. We believe the time and occasion have arrived for putting an end to the barbarities practiced, under what pretence it is hard to tell,—in Cuba. The civilized world is interested. We have the opportunity and reason for demanding that the present condition of things shall cease. If Spain would cede or sell the Island to the United States, and punish, or consent that we should punish the barbarians who slaughtered the crew of the "Virginius," this might be made to end the difficulty. But if she will not, we do not see why Congress should not direct the President to go forward and at once stamp out the Spaniards in Cuba. We certainly cannot forgive and commisserate good-intentioned weakness, when so many crimes are perpetrated in its name. If Spain felt driven to make war in return, hers would be the fault and the damage. We do not imagine that the taking of Cuba from the Spaniards need cost the country anything. Cuba, freed from Spanish rule, would gladly assume the expense. Nor beyond the wounding of her pride, would the affair be a real injury to Spain. She has enough to do to take care of home.

There is another phase, however, to the affair. The capture of the "Virginius," and it is stated, the trial of the four first shot, were by and on board a Spanish war vessel. The condemned were shot by marines from the "Tornado." The home Government can certainly hold her commander and officers to account. If not, then the power of the administration at home is weak indeed. At all events, it is responsible for this phase of the affair, and it alone can be considered. We would regret most exceedingly that anything should drive Castellar from power. We believe him to be a sincere Republican, a friend to this country, and if not driven from power, will be able to build up a true Republic in Spain. We would be sorry if he should be prevented from doing this; and we believe our Government will take this phase of the affair fully into account. Our National honor must be maintained; but if this can be done, and no injury inflicted on Castellar, and the work he is doing for Spain, we believe the better judgment of the American people will commend.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

The North Atlantic Squadron of the Navy is assuming a prominent place in the public gaze, in consequence of our relations with Spain. This squadron cruises among the West India Islands and off the coast of Mexico and Central America, and is to be reinforced by various vessels now fitting out at Philadelphia, Norfolk, Washington and Brooklyn. The vessels now in commission and those which are to be put in commission for this squadron, are fourteen in number, aggregating 91 guns. The flagship is the screw steamer Worcester, a second-rate wooden vessel of 2,000 tonnage, carrying 15 guns. The screw steamer Richmond, of 2,000 tonnage and 14 guns, and the paddle steamer Powhatan, of 2,182 tonnage and 17 guns (both wooden vessels), are also available in this squadron. These three are the large vessels. The iron-clads now in it or ordered to be fitted out, are the Terror, one of the most powerful armored ships in the Navy, a screw steamer of 1085 tons, carrying 5 guns, and the monitors Saugus, Manhattan, Ajax and Mahopac, each screw steamers of five hundred and fifty tonnage and carrying two guns apiece. The remainder of the fleet, and vessels ordered in commission are wooden screw steamers; the Juniata, of 828 tonnage, carrying eight guns; the Canandaigua, of 955 tonnage, carrying ten guns; the Wyoming, of 726 tonnage, carrying six guns, and the Kansas, Shawmut and Nipsic, each of 410 tonnage, and each carrying three guns. These vessels are not all in commission at this time, probably one-half the strength of the fleet, the Manhattan, Ajax, Mahopac, Shawmut, Juniata, Kansas and Powhatan being in United States ports preparing for sea. When all have repaired to West Indian waters the squadron will be quite strong. The armament of these vessels embraces the heaviest guns known in our naval service.

The aggregate strength of the North Atlantic fleet, when all the vessels ordered to reinforce it shall have got into commission, will be about eighteen vessels and 141 guns. This is nearly three times the strength of that squadron previously to the Virginius troubles. In addition to the men-of-war described, there have been ordered to join this fleet the screw steamer Brooklyn, of 2000 tonnage and 20 guns; the screw steamer Monongahela, of 960 tonnage and 11 guns, and the screw steamer Ossipee, of 821 tonnage and 8 guns. The Tioonderoga, of 1019 tonnage and 11 guns, daily expected here from the Brazilian station, is to be at once refitted and sent to the West Indies. A large quantity of coal is also to be sent to Key West for the use of the navy, whilst supplies of all kinds will be shipped thither, as that will be the rendezvous. This reinforced fleet can scarcely all be in West Indian waters before the close of the year. It includes five iron-clads, four being monitors.

The Spanish Navy

The Spanish navy is acquiring some interest in the present state of affairs. It consists of nine armor-plated ships, carrying from 14 to 40 guns apiece; ten wooden frigates of the first-class, carrying 26 to 51 guns; twenty-six wooden frigates of the second-class, with 2 to 18 guns each; eleven wooden frigates of the third-class and seven gunboats, each carrying from 2 to 10 guns. This aggregates 63 vessels. The iron-clads are huge vessels of from 9,000 to 11,000 tons each, the Tornada, which captured the Virginius, being one of them, and carrying 14 guns. Four of these iron-clads, the Numancia, Tetuan and two others, are in the possession of the Intransigentes at Cartagena, in Spain, and another, the Arapeles, of 30 guns, is undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, so that the available iron clad force is reduced to four vessels, of which only one, in addition to the Tornado, is in Cuban waters. It will have been noticed that the shooting of the Virginius prisoners at Santiago was done by a file of men. The marines are considered the flower of the Spanish navy, and the best defensive force of Spain. They number, when the corps is full, 10,000 men, and their officers are selected from the nobility, those destined to hold commissions in the marine corps of Spain being specially educated at Madrid and Cadiz. It comprises an artillery as well as an infantry service, and at present numbers 6,000 rank and file. Over 14,000 sailors are required to man the Spanish fleet.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois have reversed the division in which Judge Williams sustained the special assessment of $1,200,000, made in 1871, to enlarge and improve Lincoln Park, Chicago.

GOVENOR JACOB, of West Virginia, having refused to certify last year that Ben. Wilson, Ben. Martin and Frank Hereford were elected to Congress, an act of the Legislature has been passed—by 35 to 13—authorizing the Board of Public Works to issue the certificates.

WISCONSIN papers do not like the idea of a heavy, soggy school marm of 130 pounds avoirdupois bringing a ruler down upon the shrinking flesh of a child of seven years. These papers do not, perhaps, reflect that these are times of "shrinkage" in many things, and that cruel school marms should shrink from rapping seven-year-old knuckles.

A NOTED physician in Massachusetts has the following quaint lines inscribed on his medicine chest:

We both, brought, at last, to Death's dark door.
We aid both of Heav'n and the doctor implore;
Restored to health, both alike are requited,
Heav'n is forgotten and the doctor slighted.

JAMES MATTHEWS, of Rochester, has been presented with a clinker produced by the burning of about $4,000,000 worth of cancelled legal tenders, national bank notes, fractional currency and internal revenue stamps. The lump is significant of the utter worthlessness of paper "promises to pay," weighing about fine pounds, some fifteen inches in length by six wide and one thick; it is composed of ashes, iron and other components of the paper and ink, and is of course valueless except as a curiosity. Such specimens are very rare, as the means of destruction are so complete that a clinker seldom remains.

THE nail and iron manufacturers of Massachusetts, who have agreed to reduce the wages of their hands ten per cent. on and after the first of December, embrace, with one exception (the Fall River Iron Works) every concern in Massachusetts, doing an aggregate yearly business of upwards of six millions of dollars. They are the Weymouth Iron Co., of Weymouth; Parker Mill, of Wareham, and Providence Iron Co., of Providence, R. I., controlled by the same parties; Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, Somerset Iron Co., of Somerset; Old Colony Iron Co., of Taunton; Tremont Nail Co., of Tremont; East Bridgewater Iron Co., and the Wareham Nail Co., of Wareham.

Dr. Livingstone.

(From the London *Times*, Nov. 1.)

LONDON INSTITUTION, FINSBURY CIRCUS, October 31, 1873.—Dr. Beke presents his compliments to the editor of the *Times*, and begs leave to send him the following extract from a letter recently received by a mercantile house from a resident at Borna, in Western Africa:

BORNA, August 12, 1873.

I am proceeding, to-day or to-morrow, to Munuco, Upper Congo. In a few days we expect there the Livingstone Expedition, which cannot proceed from St. Salvador. Livingstone himself is a prisoner in a town twenty days from here, but he is entirely without means to pay his ransom. Assistance has, however, been sent to him, and he may be here in a month or so.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. A. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, A. L. Graham, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.
You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out put on a big overcoat, leaving your fine linen shirt bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are affected with Colds, Inflamation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy merino and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy a CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and the finest Lambs Wool, you will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

FOREIGN NOTES.

AN important discovery has recently been made at Pompeii. Near the Italian gate has been excavated for the first time a tanner's shop, with all the instruments of the trade within it. They are similar to those which are used in the trade at the present day.

THERE is something more in the marvelous attempts of the Japanese to change their manners, customs, and government than the enlightened policy of a Mikado. The enormous number of 3,000 pupils assembled at Tokei on the 7th ult., to begin their studies at the Polytechnic School which was then opened by the Emperor. This shows how deeply in earnest the people are in the new movement, and recalls the intellectual revival in England in the fourteenth century, when 30,000 students met at Oxford in one year.

PERHAPS the following from a foreign paper will serve to "tickle" some of our readers: "A lawyer, a celebrated wit, was pleading before a Scotch judge, with whom he was on the most intimate terms, happening to have a client (a female by the name of Ticle), defendant in an action, he commenced his speech in the following humorous strain: 'Ticle, my client, the defendant, my Lord.' The auditors, amused at the oddity of his speech, were almost driven into hysterics by the judge replying: 'Tickle her yourself, Harry; you are just as able to do it as I.'"

ANOTHER miracle has been wrought at Lourdes which does not appear to have attracted all the attention it deserves. M. d' Alzon, a priest of Nimes, conducted recently a number of pilgrims from that place to the Virgin's grotto at Lourdes. While there, he felt an inclination to say mass on the spot, the surroundings being peculiarly appropriate to pious meditation, but when on the point of doing so the Virgin herself appeared to M. d' Alzon and addressed him thus: "Laisse-moi la grotte: j'en ai besoin pour fair des miracles." At least so said Pere d' Alzon in a sermon he delivered the other day.

AN official statement of the operations of the London Mint gives many highly interesting details, which show the extraordinary and growing demand for gold, silver and copper coins. Within twelve months the mint has worked off no less than 119 tons of gold, 137 tons of silver, and 114 tons of copper, out of which a total of 52,841,048 pieces were coined. The value of the gold coined amounted to £15,000,000, that of silver £1,250,000, and that of copper £50,000. How greatly the mint has lately been in demand appears from the fact that prior to 1871 only £50,000,000 were coined on an average.

WHEN Peter the Great chose the site of St. Peterburg it was with all a Russian's obstinate blindness to natural obstacles. The city is built in a quagmire, and is probably the most disagreeable place to live in anywhere in Europe. Lately St. Petersburg, lying low, has been inundated by the Neva. The thoroughfares were flooded, trees uprooted, and vessels, breaking loose, sailed up into the streets. The Zoological Gardens were completely under water. The elephant gave considerable trouble, and was taken to the police station, where, curious to say, he was locked up for the night like any other roisterer.

A DISPATCH from London says the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, of Westminster, has been appointed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria to proceed to St. Petersburg and perform the Protestant marriage between His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg and the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna, daughter of the Czar Alexander. The Duke of Edinburgh and Grand Duchess Maria will be married twice; first according to the Church of England rite, and immediately after according to that of the Russo-Greek Church. Neither the Duke nor the Grand Duchess will change his or her religion, but if there are any children they will be brought up in the faith of the Church of England.

PERSONAL.

THE following piece of Oriental flattery is quoted by the *Moniteur* (Paris): "An American diplomatist, Mr. Wade, having lately died at Pekin, the Chinese attributed his decease "to the inexpressible emotion which he experienced at seeing the august face of the Emperor."

ACCORDING to the Denver, Col., *Tribune*, Richard Mackey, who has just been sent to the penitentiary for a term of eighteen months for manslaughter, owns some of the best mining claims about Nevada, in Gilpin county, and is reported to be worth from $75,000 to $100,000. His case was carried through all the Courts, lasting nearly three years, and conducted by the best counsel in the Territory. He has spent $30,000 in the efforts to get clear. Mackay gained the high opinion of officers and all with whom he had to do, and during his confinement in jail was allowed regularly to go alone to his meals, at Chapriot's and elsewhere, and the night before he was taken to Canon City, unaccompanied, went over and had an hour's chat with Judge Bromwell. He was always prompt to his words, and it is believed by officers here that he could have been trusted to go alone to the penitentiary and deliver himself up.

THE Massachusetts State Senate is likely to stand, politically, as follows: Republicans, regularly nominated and elected, Messrs. Washburn, Hayes and Bannister, of Suffolk county; Loring, Wardwell and Fitz, of Essex; Bailey, Hurlburt and Batchelor, of Middlesex; Baturoft, Johnson and Norcross, of Worcester; Baird and Learned, of Berkshire; Merrill, French and Carpenter, of Norfolk; White and Dwelly, of Plymouth; Lovering and Stickney, of Bristol, and Stone and Nye, of Barnstable—23. Republicans elected on independent tickets, Lane of Suffolk, Edson of Hadley, Aiken of Franklin, and Hawes of Bristol—4. Independents, Banks —1. Democrats, Jacobs and Toland, of Suffolk; Ingalls and Bacon, of Essex; Parmenter, Mason and Salmon, of Middlesex; Perry and Getchell, of Worcester; Lathrop and Fuller, of Hampden, and Reed of Plymouth—12. We see it stated that Mr. Clark of Lowell, however, who is apparently defeated by four votes by Mr. Salmon, will contest his seat.

THE notorious Rosenzweig has been let loose upon society again through an interpretation of the law of New York State by Judge Sutherland. The facts of the case, as stated by the New York *Times*, are as follows: He was convicted of an infamous crime, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, under the act of 1869. The prisoner, after a long delay, succeeded in getting a new trial. Meantime the act of 1869 was repealed by one passed April 6, 1873, and it is now decided that offenders under the old act cannot be tried under the new one. The Legislature, probably, did not intend to free a convicted criminal, but it has been done by the failure to insert a saving clause in the act of 1872, as to offenses committed against the act of 1869.

RUPTURE.
There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.
Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
PRICES FOR THE TIMES
IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Pompons, Wings, Tips, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Ostrich Tips.
TRIMMINGS
Of all kinds. Real and Imitation Hair Goods.
NOTIONS.
Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies, Gents and Children. Blue, Mixed and Fancy Yarns and Zephyrs. Knit Goods, Hoods and Jackets. Also Flannel Hoods and Jackets, Infants' Caps, Hoods, Sacques and Cloaks.
FANCY GOODS.
A fresh stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, and Housekeeping Articles.
UNDERWEAR
For Gentlemen and Ladies in great variety, and very cheap.
FELT HATS
For Men and Boys, at $1.50 and $1.62. A great bargain.
ARMY OVERCOATS,
Blouses and Socks, very cheap.
WATERPROOFS,
The choicest Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black, fancy makes, at 75c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK ALPACAS.
Immense Reduction.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
THE BEST BARGAIN
OF THE SEASON.
Having purchased the entire importation of one of the best makes of
BLACK ALPACA,
In the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing bargains:
Best Mohair Alpacas
THE 50 CENT QUALITY AT 33 CENTS.
THE 65 CENT QUALITY AT 50 CENTS.
THE 75 CENT QUALITY AT 60 CENTS.
THE 87½ CENT QUALITY AT 65 CENTS.
THE $1 QUALITY AT 75 CENTS.
This is a two-fold reduction.
We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell as good an Alpaca for 35 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. As good an Alpaca for 50 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 65 cts., and so on through the list. We have nearly fifty thousand (50,000) yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.
Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.
NEW

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.
NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.
Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny river, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 312 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on the Channel Pier as a signal of danger.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
PRICES FOR THE TIMES.
At $1.60,
Cheney Brothers' Best Black American Silks, an extraordinary bargain.
At $3.00,
Trimmed Felt Suits, not more than one-half their value.
At $1.25,
Sewing Machines—the "Little Nell," a marvel of mechanism and cheapness.
At 37 1-2 and 50c,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear, a bargain for the times. Also, a Splendid Stock of Higher and Lower Price Goods equally cheap.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
Of all kinds, cheap in proportion.
BLANKETS,
Coverlets, Quilts, Comfortables. Especial attention invited to these, as we have a
VERY LARGE STOCK
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
MUFFS	at 2.50
MUFFS	at 3.00
MUFFS	at 4.00
MUFFS	at 5.00

Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS	at $2.00
SETS	at 2.50
SETS	at 3.50
SETS	at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make Kind and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Coney, Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Black Martin, Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

OILS, &c.
WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments.

Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
307 Walnut street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Drugs and Oils,
195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au5-MWF

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN
Gazzam & Cochran,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers Goods always on hand.

RICH FARMING LANDS.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THE BEST INVESTMENT! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value! The WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY is made by the advance in REAL ESTATE. *Now is the time!* Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in EASTERN NEBRASKA, now for sale—in many cases *improved*—in market—at prices that DEFY COMPETITION. *Five and Ten Years Credit given, with Interest at Six per Cent.* The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount. Full particulars given. New Guide with new Maps mailed free by addressing,
P. F. DAILY,

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts Negotiated. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW MCFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Tindle, Sr., J. P. Smith,
Alex. Ziegler, Wm. Thaw,
Frank Kohne, W. H. Irwin,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT FAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mo tages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Habersetzer.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000
Pays Interest on Deposits.
On Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand
On Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
JOHN SCULLY, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Wm. P. Scott, Joseph Wagner,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
Robt. M. Gormley, C. Lockhart Grier,
J. McKee, James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, 6 P. M., Nov. 15, 1873.

The money market to-day presents no new features, the demand still exceeding the supply. There is among our business men a hopeful feeling as to the future, but relief at present is hard to obtain. Various expedients are being considered to overcome this stringency. Certainly some plan must be devised soon to afford relief. Congress, naturally, is looked to and will no doubt do something, but what, remains to be seen. Stocks in New York to-day remain at about the same figures as yesterday. There are many realizations now, and the tendency of prices for the next few days will probably be downward. Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 109¾, showing a marked decline. In Philadelphia, stocks have been steady; Pennsylvania Railroad is quoted at 43¾, and is firm. In local stocks there is not much doing, and the sales that are made are at lower figures.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Sat'y.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	114¾	114¾
6-20 1862	108	108¾
" 1864	109	109
" 1865	108¾	108¾
" 1865 new	112¾	112¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1868 coupons	113	113
10-40's—coupons	107	107
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	107	107
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	87¾	88¾
Erie	43¾	45
R. R. & R.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	19	19½
St. Paul	27¾	29¾
Do. preferred	50¾	52¾
Michigan Southern	66¾	67¾
Do. Central	78	77¾
North Western Common	38¾	39¾
Do. preferred	64	63¾
Rock Island	87¾	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	27¾	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	56¾	58
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25¾
Union Pacific	18¾	20¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	40¾
Harlem	169¾	169
Chicago and Alton	91	90
Adams Express	82	81
American Express	56	56
U. S. Express	57¾	57
W. Fargo & Co. Express	63	63
T. C.	93	93
Fort Wayne	83	84
Quicksilver	19	17
Canton	56	50
New Jersey Central	90	90¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	19¾	
Do preferred	35¾	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of native stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Thurs'y.	Sat'y.
Penna. Central	43¾	43¾
Reading	50	51¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124	124
Oil Creek	17	18
A. Y. & R.	85	89
Central Transportation	36	37
Empire Transportation	53	50
Penna. scrip dividend	90	91
P. C. & St. L. 8s		98

NEW YORK, November 15, 1873.

There were frequent fluctuations in Wall street to-day. At the opening the Gold Room was affected with the Spanish war fever to a greater extent than on Friday. Later speculators took a more peaceful view of the situation. On the Exchange buoyancy predominated, and there was a sharp rise in prices. It is stated the outstanding loan certificates amount to about $19,000,000. An anonymous circular calling a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday afternoon has been sent to the bank officers opposed to what is called by some Clearing House reform. The propositions submitted by the committee of the Clearing House at the recent meeting are now made the subject of spirited discussion, and whatever merit they may possess will be well known when the Clearing House meets to vote upon them.

Money was easy during the afternoon at 5 to 7 per cent. Foreign exchange was dull and heavy at 106¾ to 106¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 108¾ to 108¾ for sight. Gold opened at 109¾, advanced to 110, and later declined to 109¾. The final sales were at 109@109¾. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 1-16, 3-64, 3-32, ¼ and 7 per cent. gold. The final rate was 7. Clearings $65,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer sold gold to-day $300,000. The imports for the week were $5,762,089, of which $4,442,646 were general merchandise and $1,319,443 dry goods. The specie shipments for the week were $1,055,000, principally silver bars. At public auction to-day 25,000 shares of Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad were sold at 40¾@41¾. Governments were strong and considerable doing. State bonds were strong and better.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation, with the exception of a short spell of weakness at about 1 o'clock and another at about 2:20, was strong throughout the day. The advance in prices ranged from ½ to 3¾, and the highest quotations of the week were made at the close in some cases. The principal deliveries were in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Union Pacific. D. L. & W. and Union Pacific attracted more than usual attention, the former advancing 2½ and the latter 1¾. The total sales amounted to about 48,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 5,700 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash, 1,300 Pacific Mail, 800 Ohio, 4,100 Central, 1,300 St. Paul, 5,200 Lake Shore, 400 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 800 Erie, 1,300 D. L. & W., 1,300 Northwest, C. C. & C. I., 600 Rock Island, 1,200 Northwest, 400 do preferred, and 200 Atlantic & Pacific preferred.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 114¾@; 5-20s, '62, 108¾; do. '64, 108¾; do. '65, 110; do. '65, new, 113¾; do. '67, 113¾; '68, 114; new 5s, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¾; currency sixes, 110½.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 88½; Virginia new, 36; do. old, 34; Tennessee old, 69¼; do. new, 69; North Carolina old, 27; do. new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 45; Western Union Telegraph, 58¾; Quicksilver, 16; Adams Express, 84; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 63; American Express, 56½; United States Express, 56; Pacific Mail, 28¾; New York Central, 88½; Erie, 44¾; do. preferred, 66½; Harlem, 169¾; do. preferred, 112; Michigan Central, 91; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 77; North Western common, 39¾; do. preferred, 62¾; Rock Island, 88¾; New Jersey Central, 90; St. Paul, 29¾; do. preferred, 52¾; Toledo & Wabash, 40¾; do. preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 84; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 90; do. preferred, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 67¾; Burlington & Quincy, 90; Lake Shore, 67¾; Panama, 193½; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 20¾; Central Pacific, 98; Union, 67¾; Hartford & Erie, 17¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 90¾.

LONDON, November 15—2:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾@92⅞; 5 20s of '65, 93¾; do. of '67, 96¾; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 93¾; Erie, 37¾.

PARIS, November 15.—Rentes 57f. 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 15, 1873.

Trade in general merchandize continues quiet, although all that can be said may be expected, and it begins to look as if an improvement was near at hand. Many of our merchants, while conceding that business is dull, report collections more satisfactory, a very important matter, particularly just at this time, and once remittances begin to be made more freely, confidence will be restored and business will improve.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $1.50@2.50 per bbl, for common to fair, and $3@3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6@7c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@5c per lb.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls is still quotable at 32@36, and there is but little inquiry for any other kind.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply and selling at $10@12 per bbl. for fair to choice Jerseys.

CHEESE—Good Ohio Dairy, 12@13½; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 13@14½ to the trade and 15@15½ in a jobbing way.

CIDER—$6@9 per bbl, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, but nominally unchanged; may be quoted 19½@20c by the car load, and 1@2c additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. Apples, 6@6c; Peaches, halves, 9@10c.

EGGS—Pickled quoted at 23@25, and strictly fresh at 27@28.

FLOUR—The most important features we have to notice are that both New York and Liverpool are reported firmer; our market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours, $6.50@6.75 for Wisconsins, and $7@7.25 for Minnesotas; $7.50@7.75 for fair to choice, and $8 for choice red winters. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; the demand is confined entirely to supplying immediate wants. Wheat is still quoted at $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime red, and $1.50@1.55 for white. Oats coming in more freely, and the offerings are increasing, but prices remain as last noticed, 45@50c, to quality. Shelled Corn is offering at 58 free in elevator, new car quotable at 48@50, and old at 57@58. Rye, by sample, is nominal at 80@85c. Prime to choice State fall Barley selling at $1.35. There does not seem much inquiry for the present.

HAY—Timothy is in fair supply and the market presents but little that is really new or important. There is a possibility that the Spanish and Cuban complications, the effect of the recent execution of Americans in Cuba, may have some influence on Sugars, and if it does, as a matter of course, it will tend to put prices up; as yet, however, there has been no quotable change eastward. Coffee continues dull but unchanged.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 11¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10; No. 1, 9¾; Franklin Ex. C, 9¼. Other Yellow Sugars, 7¼ to 9¾ as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20@23; good to prime 19@20c; fair, 17@18c. Roasted one lb. package 30c; loose, 25c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5.

HAY—There is no change in prices for baled. $18@23, according to quality, but the arrivals within the past week have been on the increase.

MILLFEED—Bolted meal is quoted by dealers at $1.35@1.40 per cwt, as to quality, and Bran at $20@20.

NUTS—Chestnuts dull, $4@4.50 per bushel. Hickory Nuts, $1@1.50. Black Walnuts, 50@75c.

ONIONS—$4@4.50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is quiet, but prices remain about as last quoted; Peach Blows, 90c ₱ bushel on track, mixed, 65@75, as to quality.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 5@6c ₱ pound; live Turkeys, 11@12c each; dressed Chickens, 12@13c ₱ lb; dressed Turkeys, 15@17.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9¾ lb, 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8¾@9; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Sides, 9¾c. Mess Pork, $15.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 12¾. In Do. bair bbls, 8¾c. In Do. bbls 10c. Do. in 5 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. tins, 11¾c. do. in 3 lb. pails 11¾c. ₱ pound. Do. in 6 in same, 12¾. Do. in 3 lb. pails, 13¾. Ham Sausage, 10.

PEARS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.85@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, November 15, 1873.

The receipts for the week, of the different kinds of stock were unusually light, as will be seen by the following.

Cattle	234 cars
Hogs	56 "
Sheep	5 "
Horses	2 "
Mules	3 "
Total	370

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle, both of through and thatintended for sale here, were remarkably small this week: if we are not mistaken, it was the lightest run since early last spring, and this being the case the market closes a good deal stronger than it opened. A few prime cattle we have reason to believe, would have brought an advance yesterday and to-day, but there were none on sale, and the supply of this kind was very small all week. The Philadelphia men, as usual, were the ones for cattle, and they held back, so as to let the country buyers get what they wanted and get out of the way, but by the time these were supplied there were but very few left, and the arrivals from then until the close of the week continued very meagre, and the Philadelphia men in consequence were unable to obtain as many cattle as they wanted. Peter Kiemen finding there was no prospect of getting any more here, went on to the Eastern cattle ward, and bought,so we were informed, some 7 or 8 cars, while James Auil, one of the regular Philadelphia shippers, bought but a single car all week. The whole number shipped to Philadelphia this week was 40 cars, just one half of what it has been for several months past. The fact that money is reported as working easier in that city has influed a better feeling in dealers. This, together with comparatively light shipments from the west, it is thought will change the position of affairs materially, and the arrivals immediate or important advance in prices need be expected. It was generally admitted to day, however, that the holds were not very heavily and now entertained that the basis of the panic has been broken. Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

First quality butcher cattle	5.25@5.50
Second quality butcher cattle	4.50@5.00
Third quality butcher cattle	3.50@4.00
Common to fair	3.00@3.50
Inferior	2.50@3.00

SHEEP.

The sheep market has been exceedingly quiet during the past two or three days, while prices as compared with last week, are a shade lower. The supply was again comparatively light, but it was equal to the demand, which is growing less and less—it usually falls off largely at this season of the year. We continue yesterday's quotations; prime fine wool sheep 100 lbs. 4¾@5; 80@90 lbs. 4¼@4¾; 70@80 lbs. 3¾@4, 70 lbs. 3¼@3¾.

HOGS.

The run of hogs has been unusually light, but little over one half what it was last week or several weeks preceding that again, and the consequence is quite a change in the position of the market. This day week Philadelphia hogs were dull at 4¾@4¾, and Yorkers were quoted at 4¾@4¾; to-day there was but little difference made between the two grades, sales of both kinds having been made at 4¾@4¾, showing an advance of a full dollar per cwt in Yorkers, and about 65 to 75c in Philadelphias. The advance may be attributed to the largely decreased arrivals, and the falling off in the receipts may because prices had depressed too low;owners were able to obtain as much for their hogs[much nearer home; this being the case it is not to be expected that they would ship to this market and lose freight, commissions, shrinkage and other expenses.

New York Iron Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, November 13.—American Pig.—The trade continues in the same dull condition, and prices still on the downward scale We do not hear of any more Lehigh furnaces having blown out, though it is considered only a question of time. They are not purchasing any ore, and if commercial affairs do not assume a brighter aspect, many more will go out of blast the fast as their stocks of ore are used up. No. 1 Iron may now be quoted at $32@33; No. 2, $30@31and Gray Forge, $26@28. We notice a small sale of Gray Forge at $26, and 50 tons each, No. 2 and Forge, on private terms.

Foreign Iron.—The demand for Scotch Iron continues light, though holders are not forcing their stocks, and prices are held about steadily. Glengarnock is quoted at $36@36, though sales, when effected, are generally at the inside figure. Eglinton is very scarce, there being little, if any, here in first hands. Calsnee quoted at $41@$45. Gartsherrie is all in hands of one party, who is peddling it out at $48. A lot of Eglinton is reported sold at Philadelphia at 30 days.

Bar—The demand for manufacture[from consumers very light. We reduce our quotations from store $2.50 per ton

Old Rails—There is scarcely anything doing in Old Rails, and late when forced on the market, have to be sold at ruinous figures. Double Head Rails are mostly under control of one party, who is not offering at the moment. T Rails quoted nominally about $36. A lot of 150 tons Old Bridge and T sold for $32.50.

Coal.—The absence of trade prices remain nominal at $5@6, gold, for New English, and $6@$7, currency, for American.—Iron Age.

Wool Stock.

BOSTON, November 15.—The wool market shows signs of improvement, though prices are still irregular, owing to the different grades between cash buyers and those who require usual time, and, therefore, it is difficult to furnish reliable quotations. Large lots of extra and double extra Ohio fleeces bought at 45@46c; some 25,000 lbs of very choice extra and double extra Pennsylvania was sold at 55c; quoted: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, No. 1 extra, double extra and treble extra at 45@55c; Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces at 43½@46c; combing and delaine fleeces 54@55c; unwashed fleece 30@34c; tub washed 50c; nolls 42c; scoured 42@90c; superfine and extra pulled 30@50c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Business rules quiet to-day, but there is an improved feeling in trade. Jobbing quotations for cotton and woolen fabrics are nominal and irregular. Standard sheetings are quoted at 11½ to 12c. Prints are in active demand at low prices. Garner's prints 7¾c, and Anconia fancies were offering to-day by a large jobbing house at 8½c. Wool flannels are in brisk request at low figures. Worsted dress goods are active.

Cattle Stock.

CHICAGO, November 15.—Cattle: receipts 634; mostly common; market nominally unchanged; shipments 654. Hogs: receipts 24,346; market active and firmer at $3.70@3.95; shipments 5,684.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH PT. WATER AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Isabella Furnace, o	6	J W Porter, m	10
Zug & Co, m	2	Nimick & Co, m	3
Total			21

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger B & Co, o	5	Lewis B & D, o	3
McKnight D & Co, o	3	Isabella Furnace, o	6
Redbank Furnace, o	4	Caughey & H, o	2
Zug & Co, o	2	Zug & Co, p	2
Lucy Furnace, o	8	Wilson & Co, o	2
Total			37

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, m	1		
Total			1

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river continues to fall slowly at this point, with six feet four inches in the channel last evening. Weather has moderated considerably within the past 24 hours, and the indications at this writing are favorable for rain.

The towboats Storm and Barnard arrived, and the Lioness departed for Cairo to bring up a tow of iron ore and empty barges.

The Carrie Brooks from Zanesville, and Exchange from Cincinnati are among the first boats due. The Exchange will at once commence loading for a return trip again.

The Comet, Capt McClintock, will be the first through boat out for St. Louis. It is expected she will get away about the middle of the week.

The two iron vessels, constructed by Messrs. Hartupee & Co., to go to South America, will be shipped by rail to New York, and from thence they will be forwarded to their destination by vessel.

A Cairo special to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The other day a party of three—James Bizer, of this city, and Pilots Early and Seymour—while hunting a mile and a half below Norfolk discovered the bow of an old boat sticking a short distance out of the river bank, twenty or twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth, and proceeded to examine it. There is a cultivated farm above the wreck, which for years ago, extended about three hundred and fifty yards further into the river, and was then covered with a growth of large cottonwood trees. Since that time the river has been encroaching upon it, cutting it away slowly, until this wreck has been partially washed out, lies partly on its side, and there is not enough of it exposed to show the stage of the bow and depth of hold. The bow appears to have been very sharp, and a piece of the stern band still in place was half an inch broad. It had been made by hand and was fastened by two and a half inch wrought nails with flat heads, and no spikes or nails larger or different from these were found in any of the timbers exposed. The hold was about four feet deep, and is short distance from the bow was a place made to receive the foot of a mast. The hull and gunwales are composed of black walnut, and the timbers are of oak, blackened by time but solid as the day they were placed there. She was put together with wooden pins. Will some old steamboatman speak out and tell the rest of the story?"

—The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday says, Capt. Kountz has entered into a contract with the Iron Mountain Railroad Company to run a line of boats on Upper Red River from Fulton to points above and below. The Andy Ackley will probably be the first boat sent to Red above the raft to carry out the terms of the contract. Captain Kountz is executing out his fleet of steamers to opposite climes. We hear of him running steamers half the year in Bismarck and Benton, 3,000 miles northwest of St. Louis, and now his banners will flaunt in the cotton and cattle regions of the Upper Red, and during the entire year he has a line of large steamers plying between St. Louis and New Orleans.

—Vicksburg Herald, 13th: Since our last report business about the levee has been brisk; and river matters have shown an improvement all the way through. The arrivals and departures have been numerous, and for the most part the steamers have been well loaded, so that despite the hard times and the scarcity of currency we are doing fairly. The great staple of the country is moving forward with increased rapidity, and returning steamers take full trips of miscellaneous freight to the tributaries and to the great cotton port below us."

—On the morning of the 8th inst, while the steamboat Katie was lying at Red River landing a difficulty occurred between James Magnolia, second mate, and a roustabout named Richard McClay, which culminated in the latter being shot in the left breast, and very dangerously wounded. On the arrival of the Katie at New Orleans the fact was made known to the police, and the wounded man was sent to the hospital, but the mate was not est—he had left the boat at Baton Rouge.

—Cairo bulletin, 12th: "Colonel Bryson is making arrangements to remove Bacon Rock. He proposes to blow the rock to pieces, and says when it goes off Cairo will get a lively shaking up. A number of holes will be drilled in the rock, which will be filled with dueline, one blast of which the Colonel thinks, will be sufficient to so effectually destroy the rock as to never again be troublesome to plying steamboats."

—The Natchez Courier says the Babbage, by her accident, has lost one of her cylinders, connecting rod, and pitman, which were blown overboard. One of the largest at the ferry landing and went back to the scene of the disaster with her own engine to recover the lost machinery, which will cost $3,000 to replace. No one was hurt by the accident.

—Shreveport Southwestern telegram 7th. "By the evening arrival of the steamer Carrie Thorn, we are now possessed of later information from New Orleans. That steamer found 4½ feet on the principal bars. On the bends of water found of a very good carrying capacity can come through in very good time."

—The prospect is that Col. Merrill will have an excellent opportunity for grading his new place, Liverpool Point, to low water mark this fall. Pilots are delighted with the location chosen for the new guage, as it is so near the landing that they will be able to get its reading for themselves as any time.

—Mr. Hook, agent for the Pittsburgh owners of the coal fleet at the Newport bridge on the 28th ult, is in Cincinnati, and has made arrangements with parties for the recovery of the sunken coal.

—At Evansville negotiations are pending for the sale of the Bettie Gilbert by Capt. McKinsee, contractor of the Wabash River, to Capt. Bosler of Owensboro; price $6,000.

—The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says: The Silverwood coming down, was aground all yesterday at Four and Twenty Mile Island. The Champion No. 7 took a barge to lighten her.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car Lumber, 1 car Sundries, 1 car Steel, Mullins & M; 10 brls vinegar E Fox & Co; 10 do glass, W Frank & Son; 10 do do, Graham & Co; 10 do apples, Aiken W & P; 1 car steel, Hussey W & Co; 25 brls flour, Hamilton & Co; 90 pcs s pipe, H Collins; 35 brls flour, P Dorff & Co; 50 pcs pipe, Jarvis & R; 10 bdls paper, Pgh P M Co; 69 Reymer Bros & J Smith & Co; 22 brls green apples, Reymer Bros & J Smith & Co; 2 brls boulder my services, Mullins & M; 10 brls vinegar E Fox & Co; 10 do glass, W Frank & Son; 10 do do, Graham Bro; 4 do do apples, Aiken W & P; 1 car steel, Hussey W & Co; 25 brls flour, H Collins; 35 brls flour, P Dorff & Co; 50 pcs pipe, Jarvis & R; 10 bdls paper, Pgh P M Co; 69 brls flour, J & J Rutth & Co; 22 brls green apples, Reymer Bros & J Smith & Co; 2 brls boulder my services, Mullins & M; 10 brls o mean, W Haslage & Co; 25 brls flour, Watt L & Co; 2 do beans, do butter, Loh & C; 5 pkgs sunds, Head C & Co; 160 brls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car potatoes, Vandergrift & Co; 175 bars[steel, Thompson & L; 1 car feed, Laing & McK; 25 pkgs bullion, T E Schwartz; 75 brls pickles, 50 empty brls, Heinz N & Co; 50 brls pickles 60 half do, Arouckles & Co; 1 car lumber, 200 sks do, 20 do meal, Lukens & Bro; 119 do middlings, Schnelbach & H; 42 brls flour, Wm Graham & Co; 11 cases tobacco 20 cadds do, S P Shriver; 10 tres shoulders, Walker C & Co; 5 brls oil, 25 bucksets lard, Dorrington Bros; 11 sks pork, Scobie J & Co; 10 sks flour, T C Jenkins; 82 bales hay, A Culbertson; 40 sks flour 10 brls do, Heckfield and N; 40 sks do, McIntyre and B; 10 brls flour, 25 half do, Flaccus and N; 14 brls flour, W J Anderson.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R R.—7 brls grease 2 do do, 2 pcs nuts, Voigt M & Co; 1 car apples, H Rea Jr; 82 sks rags, Kinley & W; 25 sks oats, Schneibach & H; 10 pkgs mdse, Loh & C; 1 car lumber, S & W H Martin; 1 do do, Reed, Rshmer P & Co; 3 pkgs butter, Head C & Co; 1 do do butter, E Fox & Co; 1 do do butter, E Fox & Co; 1 car cattle, Russell & Co; 20 bdls, England & B; 50 kegs pearl barley, Houck McC & Co; 40 sks ow flour, A T Canfield; 1 car potatoes, Vandergrift & Co; 1 do do, Voigt M & Co; 50 brls E Fox & Co; 10 brls spirits, M Evert; 10 cases tobacco, Attinhal & Son; 1 car hay, D McMillan & Co; 1 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 3 do do, converse; 10 brls bams, J H Parker; 2 do hams, W B Hays & Son.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 brls nuts, W Morris, 32 do whisky, C Coleman; 500 bush corn, 60 do oats, W L Burton; 1 do, J M Hemphill; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 do cement, W J Dunn; 12 brls cider, 3 pkgs chickens, Osechs; 10 bgs oats, 5 do feed, 3 do flour, 12 brls apples, J M Gilchrist; 1 car hay, G Stewart; 1 do plaster, Beges & L; 10 brls beans, 2 do peas, Beck Reid & C; 6 brls apples, F Owens; 5 do meal, 2 do hominy, 1 do meal Wm Graham; 1 car s pipe, J Reno; 5 brls bominy, J Craig; 5 pkgs butter, McFerren Bros; 5 bundles leather, J C Lappe.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—28 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 6 do, A Y R R; 2 do, A O & 6 do limestone, Carnagie K & Co; 8 do, Shoenberger; 10 do, Black Diamond; 1 do, Bunker Barton and K; 1 do, J Alston & Son; 3 rolls leather, J Calfen; 1 do lime, W J Baughman; 1 do rye, Wm Welsh & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats, C B Leech; 1 do, Keil and R; 1 do, Adams and Co; 1 do, Hartupee & Co; 1 do corn, 2 do oats, H J McCracken; 1 do rye, W J Meek; 1 do corn; P Duff and Son; 3 do wheat, Marshall K and Co; 1 do oats, H Knox and Son; 1 do, W C Barnett.

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W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
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For Cincinnati and Louisville.
WEDNESDAY, November 19—P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
EXCHANGE.
SHUMAN.....Commander
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to
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For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
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THE STEAMER
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Will give Through Bills Lading to Memphis, New Orleans, Chiffendeln, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, Sonry City, Iowa., Atchison, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Kansas, Denver, Col.
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A NO. 1 FREIGHT STEAMER
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JAS. REES, JR.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
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200 bbls best Eastern Calcined Plaster.
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Arsenic—20 kegs, Garland's.
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BORAX—10 BBLS. BEST REFINED
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
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HOME NEWS.

Hungarian Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 139 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Russia, at New York, and the steamer Leipzig, at Southampton.

Arrested for Larceny.

Yesterday evening Detective Cupples arrested a woman named Mary Fallon, who is charged with the larceny of one hundred dollars. The prosecutor, John Patten, at whose house the domestic was employed as a domestic, made the charge on Saturday, alleging that while Mary was engaged in her household duties, she made away with the currency. When arrested last evening the woman protested her innocence, but the finding of fifteen dollars of the money secreted in the lining of her shoe was considered sufficiently suspicious to justify locking her up for a hearing.

Suit About Ferry Boats.

In the District Court on Saturday morning a bill in equity was filed by John Barton, Esq., counsel for J. B. Force, against F. A. M. Kreps. The bill set forth that the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff his interest in the Manchester and Allegheny ferry boats, and that the arrangements for the transfer were concluded when the defendant took charge of the books and papers of the company, and refused to let the complainant know anything about the business of the concern. He therefore asks for a degree compelling the defendant to produce his books, and for such other relief as to the court may seem meet. The Court fixed to-day for the hearing.

Letters Held for Postage, Nov. 16.

B. Arthurs, Brookville, Pa., 1c; Albert, Prior & Co., Baltimore, Md., 2c; Butler Savings Bank, Butler, Pa., 1c; Jacob Chliger, New York, N. Y., 2c; W. L. Cutler, Cleveland, O., 1c; First National Bank, Princeton, Ill., 1c; D. Garvey, Chicago, Ill., 2c; Elliott Henderson, Smithfield, O., 2c; S. F. Hildreth, Wheeling, W. Va., 1c; J. A. Hubbs, Brownsville, Pa., 8c; G. A. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; D. Mason, Reading, Pa., 2c; A. McClure, Dravosburg, Pa., 1c; Pomeroy National Bank, Pomeroy, O., 1c; E. H. Pesbrick, New York, N. Y., 2c; W. Rushton, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Sandy Lake Savings Bank, Sandy Lake, Pa., 1c; D. W. B. Stebbins, Little Falls, N. Y., 3c; J. Sheller, Chartiers, Pa., 3c.

E. C. NIBLEY, P. M.

"Now and Then."

This evening Mr. John B. Gough, the orator who can make his audience laugh and cry at will, will be "on deck" at Library Hall with his new lecture "Now and Then," as the fourth in the regular course of the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Gough is so well known, and his lectures here have created so much interest, that hardly anything additional can be said of him. His eloquence, humor and his ability to entertain them. His new lecture is said to be one of his finest efforts, and one that gives the orator full scope to show his marvelous powers of eloquence. The Great Western Orchestra will give a grand concert from seven to eight o'clock. Tickets can be had at the library during the day.

Additional Arrests.

A few days since Chief of Police Irwin arrested in Chicago two men named C. H. Lewis J. Urquhart, on charge of swindling the sewing machine firm of Wm. Sumner & Co., of this city. The accused were brought to Pittsburgh and given a hearing, and committed for trial by Court. It seems, however, that there were other parties interested in this same affair. On Saturday a man named Crawford was arrested in St. Louis, charged with being an accomplice of Lewis and Urquhart, and he is now held for a requisition from the Governor that he may be brought to this city. On Saturday night, as Detective Long was returning home from Steubenville on the Fan Handle Road, he discovered and arrested another party who is thought to be in the swindling ring. He gave his name as Wm. Kelly, and was brought to this city and placed in the lock-up for a hearing.

THE CONSTITUTION.

A Card from the Allegheny County Delegates.

An impression has possessed the minds of many that certain of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention from Allegheny county would vote against its adoption as the fundamental law of the State. This impression will be dissipated by the very wise and timely tes timony which we give below—that every one of our delegates joins in "heartily commending the new Constitution to the unbiased judgment and favorable consideration of all good citizens."

We, the undersigned, delegates from Allegheny county in the Constitutional Convention, desire, respectfully, to state to the people of this county, that the Convention, after careful deliberation upon the important subject committed to it, has presented to the people of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection, a Constitution which contains the essential feature of the present organic law, and embraces also many new and additional provisions of great desirableness and value.

While there were differences of opinion amongst us as to particular sections or articles, on the question as to the Convention, we have endeavored to guard and protect the interests and welfare of all the people of the State, and to favor such measures as would be most conducive to the cause of good government, to the best and proper legislation, and to purity and reform in the administration of public affairs.

We believe that the adoption of the new Constitution will greatly tend to the promotion of these objects and heartily commend it to the unbiased judgment and favorable consideration of all good citizens.

Thomas MacConnell,	Samuel A. Purviance,
T. H. B. Patterson,	J. R. Guthrie,
Thomas Howard,	Thomas Ewing,
D. N. White,	William H. Smith,
Malcolm Hay,	M. Edwards,
J. W. F. White,	James P. Barr.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of Mr. McCullough, which proved very successful during last week, closed on Saturday evening, with *Oprisolanus*. This evening Miss Charlotte Thompson, the favorite and well known emotional actress, will commence a short engagement. This evening she will appear as *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine* in *East Lynne* or the *Elopement* Mr. I. N. Gotthold and Miss Emmie Wilmot both being in the cast. The merits of Miss Thompson are well known to our citizens, and there is no doubt but that this evening the house will be crowded to witness the performance of this favorite actress.

SALVINI'S OTHELLO.—Signor Salvini was greeted upon the occasion of his second appearance in this city at Library Hall, on Saturday evening, with a much larger audience than that which was present on the previous night. The version of "Othello" which is used by Salvini follows the original with a tolerable degree of fidelity, although the translation has not the least considerably throughout the entire work. It is difficult to speak of Salvini's impersonation without seeming to indulge in exaggeration, but we do not hesitate to say that it has an exaltation which has not been attained by any representation of Othello we have ever witnessed. Salvini has an imposing presence and such physical grace that whether he is in motion, or standing inactive, the disposition of his body invariably fulfills the highest demands of the law of beauty. He is one of the few actors who know how to wear drapery effectively, and his use of the magnificent and singularly proper costume in which he adopts is characterized by such exquisite taste that the swart soldier is made very picturesque. This treatment of the character, whether we regard his method of expressing with intonation or facial movement, the powerful emotions which disturb it, or his conduct of the ordinary stage business, is wholly novel, and supplied constant delight to those who had the gift to perceive that exalted merit might find something better than stale custom with which to manifest itself. The play of Salvini's countenance throughout the performance was very remarkable, and it showed him to be completely the master of that, the most effective form of expression. To watch his features as the poison of "Iago's" words entered his mind was a study. No doubt, the fear, the dread apprehension of successively filled his mind were depicted clear outlines upon his face, so that his struggles and the tumultuous beating of the growing passion could be perceived clearly as if a word had been spoken. It would not have mattered if he had not uttered a syllable, for all the majority of the audience could understand. The face spoke more eloquently than tongue could ever do, of the passionate regret and the overwhelming sadness which filled his heart, in that piteous lament in which "Othello" bids farewell to the tranquil happiness of the past and to the glory of his great career. The revulsion from this melancholy to the fury which impels him to turn upon "Iago" to demand that the villian shall make good his insinuations was characterized by singular power. It was a new but most impressive treatment of the passage. His wrath is that of the raging tiger. The grandeur of the character of "Othello" is purely that of the whole, and it is also grand. He is strong, furious in his passions, terrible in his wrath and pitiless in his revenge. We, therefore, believe that the artist who gives us most purely the powerful, sensuous, majestic, carboric animal in "Othello," gives us most truly Shakspeare's ideal. When he devines the cheat that has led him to kill his pure wife, his fury is terrible to behold. He does not stab himself, but draws a scimeter and cuts his throat, with a scream of death-agony, and falls quivering to the floor. It would be impossible to describe in detail the method in which each of the rapidly recurring dramatic scenes was disposed of. The treatment of all was distinguished by a display of power and by such skilful interpretation of the differing emotions and impulses which excite the "Moor" as to give to them the greatest force of which they were capable. Salvini's "Othello," as performed on Saturday night, seems not a play, but a terrible reality. The support given, however, was not as good as we should have expected. The "Desdemona" only did thoroughly well toward the conclusion as she was being swept onward swiftly to her fate, and the "Iago" was simply a melancholy villain, who appeared to have but a limited comprehension of his part of the play. The less important figures also were but little more satisfactory.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening, Hon. W. F. Cody, ("Buffalo Bill") J. B. Omohundro, ("Texas Jack") J. B. Hickock, ("Wild Bill"), with the eminent M'lle Morlacchi, and a full troupe of wild Indians, will appear in a drama depicting border life with all its attendant horrors of Indian warfare. The scenes, which are descriptive, will be given with a conscientious regard to nature, by the famous heroes, who certainly know how it is themselves.

LIBRARY HALL.—To-morrow and Wednesday evenings Mrs. Jarley will appear here and give exhibitions of her famous wax figures. Every one is conversant with Mrs. Jarley's "figgers." They still live as of old, famous, with many notable added to her list of notabilities. The merits of her show need not be dilated upon by us. It is grand, gloomy and pictorial, and will convey a lesson of instruction, as well as amuse all who attend the exhibitions.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

....Josh Kay is in jail for the larceny of $3.10.

....Election blanks are ready in the Mayor's office.

....An improved feeling exists in business circles.

....Thirty cavalry recruits left this city on Friday to fight "Injuns."

....Yesterday being a beautiful day, all our churches were well attended.

....The financial outlook looks is brighter than it has for several weeks past.

....Weak backs prevailed to an alarming extent yesterday, with some newspaper men.

....The Duquesne Grays will hold a ballalon meeting to-morrow evening at their armory.

....Cuban patriots would be plenty if a thousand dollars bounty were offered for each volunteer.

....On Saturday a countryman was conducted out of a one hundred and ten dollars by the old check game.

....On Thursday the Stanton avenue Commissioners will give away the pavement contract to the lowest and best bidder.

....A freight train on the Fort Wayne Railroad was wrecked near Wooster, Ohio, on Friday night. Nobody badly hurt.

....Miss Lillian Edgerton delivers her charming leeture, "Woman is Coming," at Titusville, on Thursday evening next.

....Small boys in Allegheny so far, have made skating a failure, as a thorough drenching of one of them on Saturday morning will testify.

....Dan. Gally, the day Turnkey at the lock-up, has been transferred to a beat at Homewood, and officer William Lawrence takes his place.

....Mr. Hugh Robinson, of Allegheny, mourns the loss of eighty-four dollars, which has gone, with his German man John, he knows not where. Sad.

....This morning at ten o'clock, the Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions Court trial list will be taken up in the order named.

....The Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company will run special trains for the accommodation of visitors to the boiler bursting experiments.

....Allegheny is annoyed with organ grinders. In Cleveland a common organ grinder can make eight dollars a day, and needn't grind more than eight hours a day either.

....Suits against the New York *Times* for damage done business firms in this city, will be brought in a few days. Why don't they go for the author of the articles?

....Members of the Con. Con., from Allegheny county, are unanimously in favor of adopting the New Constitution, as will be seen in a card published elsewhere.

....John Kutz is the only man who could be convicted in Reading for any connection with the robbery of the Adams Express of that city. He was one of Hampton's "pals."

....The argument on the rule to show cause why certain informations should not be returned to Court by Mayor Blackmore, will be heard before Judge Bruce this morning.

....A colored hod carrier wants to be an Allegheny letter carrier. His career as a mason's clerk is not yet to be checked, as Postmaster Myler as yet has no vacancies in that line to fill.

....Thos. Smith and his wife and child were thrown out of a buggy on Ohio street, Allegheny, on Saturday night. A little cold water, Dr. Easton and some court plaster fixed them up all right.

....Samuel C. Hough, Esq., aside from his responsibilities as General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, has been placed in charge of the railroad employes in this city.

....Benjamin Franklin Gross, the colored officer recently appointed on the Allegheny police force, is proving an eyesore to some of the officers, whom he excels in faithfulness in the discharge of his duties.

....A suit of ejectment was entered in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday by Adam Reineman *et al.* against Simpson Musgrave to recover possession of a valuable lot of ground in the Thirtieth ward. The usual order was made.

....On Saturday evening the colored cook of the Emmel Houre, while walking on Marion avenue, Allegheny, was assaulted with a shower of stones by a crowd of roughs, who took him for the colored policeman Gross, lately appointed on the force.

....On Saturday evening a young man named McMillan was arrested for the larceny of a watch. He gave bail in $500 yesterday for a hearing. A man named Stapleton was confined in the lock up yesterday for being concerned in the same robbery.

....The Postoffice Department has established a mail route on the Cowanesque Valley Railroad, between Lawrenceville and Elkhart, Pa., a distance of thirteen miles; also on the Montrose Railroad, from Tunkhannock to Montrose, Pa., a distance of twenty-five miles.

....On Saturday a bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court against A. S. Nicholson, the administrator of the estate of Hon. Walter Forward, and compel him to hand over all papers in his possession of the Forward estate, ascertaining to the estate of Wm. R. Graham, deceased.

....We see it stated that James Rosevelt has retired from the Presidency of the Southern Railway Security Company, but we see his position in the directory. W. O. Hughart, formerly President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, has assumed the Presidecy of the Security Company.

....John Greco, a veteran vagrant, Frank Rocks, "an old time rocker" vagrant, and John Lane, a drunk and disorderly, will celebrate Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years, at the Cordier Hotel. But they'l be out in time to do Washington's birthday. They stay for ninety days as guests from Allegheny.

....Martin M. Harper, the interesting little son of Robert and Mary Harper, of Stanton avenue, Allegheny, died on Wednesday last and was buried on Friday morning. Little "Martie" was in the third year of his age, an only child and pet of his father and mother, and a general favorite with acquaintances, all of whom sincerely sympathize with the parents in their sad affliction.

....William Sproull has one wooden leg, and aspirations for another. He is a flagman in the employ of the Fort Wayne Railroad, at the Marion avenue, Allegheny, crossing. On yesterday, he attempted to jump on an empty passenger train going at a pretty lively pace past. Federal street for the Outer Depot. He missed and got the good foot on the track which is minus two toes in consequence, amputated by Dr. Buchanan.

....Last evening a drunken man got on a Rebecca street car near the Suspension bridge, on the Allegheny side when the driver put him off. He stayed there and waited for another car, when he wanted to get on over the front platform, when the driver put him off. The man then deliberately stood on the track and dared the driver to go on, and it would cost the company ten thousand dollars. It is not necessary to say that the driver drove on, but he did put the man off the track.

....The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Pennsylvania held a semi-annual session in Philadelphia last week, and the Great Sachem, Joseph W. Clymer; Great Senior Sagamore, Joseph B. Zeigler; George W. Kreamer, Great Junior Sagamore; John Rebman, Great Prophet; A. J. Baker, Great Chief of Records; L. B. Pierce, Great Keeper of Wampum, were all present. The Order was reported in a better condition than ever. We notice among the proceedings that a petition was presented for a new tribe at Pittsburgh.

BURGLARS AND "BULLIES" BUSY.

An Influx of Night Prowlers and Footpads in Allegheny—Several Houses Entered—Man Assaulted.

Burglars are plenty in Allegheny. On Saturday morning about one o'clock an unsuccessful attempt was made to burglarize the residence of Mr. Frederick Braun, on Ridge street, Allegheny. The thieves had succeeded in wrenching off a shutter and tried the window, but they couldn't open [illegible]. They then went for the door, and had nearly broken through a panel with a chisel, when the son of Mr. Braun happened to return, and the thieves made their escape. At about three o'clock yesterday morning Pat. Ca[illegible] saloon, on Lacock, near Federal [illegible] was entered and three dollars and eighty [illegible] four bottles of gin and two boxes of cigars taken. The thieves wisely left no clue. [illegible] attempt was also made to gain an entrance to Glenn's grocery store, corner of Robinson and Craig streets, and the confectionery shop opposite, but both attempts were failures. Foyd's livery stables, on Western avenue, corner of Rope alley, was also tried, but no entrance was effected. To add to this, Mr. J. M. Cunningham, on Saturday night, was assaulted by four roughs, corner of South avenue and Borland's alley. The parties terribly abused him and left him insensible. He could give no reason why they should assault him. Besides, he doesn't know them or what their object was. Cunningham was afterwards picked up and carried to his home on Rebecca street.

Oil Intelligence

A telegram to the *Derrick* from Petrolia says a better streak of "fourth sand" was reached on Friday on the Patten farm by Nesbit & Larden's No. 4. It is now flowing five hundred barrels strong. This was formerly a third sand well.

Well No. 5, on the same farm, owned by Nesbit & Larden, is flowing over two hundred barrels from the third sand. It never pumped over one hundred and fifty barrels until Wednesday.

Number of Nesbit & Larden's wells, No. 3, on the Blaney farm, is flowing good threes hundred barrels. This is much larger than any previous report.

The oil market is at fifty cents and nothing doing.

Speculation.

It is doubtless best and most proper to earn one's living by the sweat of the brow, and any short-cut to wealth should be discredited by those moralists who are the "Road Commissioners," so to speak, of society. Nevertheless, despite the general admission which will be accorded this doctrine, the wise advice of those who have "been there," and who advise, whether they have won or lost, and all the saws of "poor Richard," men will speculate more or less, be it in lands or stocks, pork or cotton, Western lands or Chicago lots. If a man has a capital; if his surplus for speculative aims be slender; he must speculate, if he is determined to do so at all, modestly and in a manner to make a small sum afford the chance, at least, of a large return. Fifty dollars invested in the fourth drawing of the Public Library of Kentucky may produce $250,000. The success, if success it be, is immense—the risk is comparatively light.

Gildenfenny & Hess, 35 Fifth avenue, send us the following reading matter, which can be had on the counter to-day: New York Ledger, New York Weekly, Saturday Night, Literary Companion, Chimney Corner and Budget of Fun.

WHILE HAVING A PLEASANT DREAM YOUR TEETH WILL BE EXTRACTED BY DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AVENUE.

If you suffer the least pain he will make you a set of teeth without charge. Best vulcanite teeth $12 to $15, better than others charge $20 and $25 for. tf

OUR COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

A Tour of Inspection to Claremont—An Interesting Occasion—Speeches, Toasts, ect.

On Saturday the County Work House was visited by a delegation somewhat different in its character from the representatives Pittsburgh generally sends to that institution. The visit was in response to an invitation from the managers to the guests, to be present on the occasion of a dinner to be given at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at which Rev. E. C. Wines, L. L. D., of New York, was expected to be present, and deliver an address on "Prison Reform." The affair, however, proved even more extensive than had been anticipated, and the occasion in every particular was a pleasant and successful one. The 11:40 A. M. train on the West Penn Railroad had two special cars and contained among the promanent visitors, the following gentlemen: Judges Hampton, Sterrett, Stowe, Collier and Ewing on the part of the Judiciary. The members of the Legislature were represented by Messrs. Wainwright, Newmyer, Young, Christy, Hayes and Gerwig. Among the divines were Rev. J. L. Milligan, Rev. Dr. Bittinger, Rev. Dr. J. G. Geetman, Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, Rev. Dr. S. E. Scovil, Rev. John E. Craig and Rev. Dr. Douglas; also Hon. Felix R. Brunot, A. Beckert, ex-Judge John E. Peck, Thomas H. Nevin, R. N. Avery, H. Hosner, Rev. R. N. Taylor, Warden E. S. Wright and County Controller Warner.

Upon the arrival of the visitors at Claremont they were made a thorough tour of inspection through the building, escorted by Superintendent Cordier. Two o'clock came and with it the announcement of dinner on this occasion, not the least interesting feature of the affair, all acquitted themselves nobly. At the conclusion of this part of the programme, George E. White, Esq., President of the Board of Managers, was called upon, and delivered an address in which he reviewed the history of the organization and recounted the progress of the managers of the Work House. He spoke of the objects which had induced the establishing of the institution, and said that the Board of Prison Inspectors had felt the necessity of affording some means by which the taxpayers might be relieved from the burden of supporting so large a number of prisoners in the county jail, and determined to build a Work House by which the labor of the inmates might at least meet the cost of maintainence. The speaker alluded to the fearful consequences which might have resulted had not such an institution been established. He thought that the time was not far distant when the criminal by his industry would be obliged by his own labor to make good the injury he has done. A lengthy account of the establishing of the workhouse, was then given, from the time the Legislature was petitioned in 1866 to authorize the County Commissioners to issue bonds, down to the present date. The speaker closed as follows:

"In concluding this hasty sketch of the origin and progress of the Board of Managers, I would only repeat what I have already stated, that we hope first to make the Work House a self sustaining institution; then to make it yield a profit on invested capital. We hope to relieve the tax payers of the county from the present onerous mill assessment and to depend entirely for the completion of our projected improvements upon the amount received from liquor licenses. As I and some of my colleagues have already attained a good old age, our days may not be so prolonged that we may realize in the abundant prosperity of this institution the hopes we have so fondly cherished; but we have faith to believe that if its management is guided by the principle of love and goodwill to others, it will surely accomplish the beneficent purpose, and prove a source of inestimable blessing to all who may come within its influence. But, gentlemen, as we are to-day gladdened by the presence of Dr. E. C. Wines, of New York, the author and champion of prison reform, not only in America but in Europe, and of Dr. Bittenger, who has given this subject much thought and careful study, I will detain you no longer, but ask Dr. Wines to give us his views on prison discipline and reform."

Dr. Wines was introduced at the conclusion of Mr. White's speech, and delivered an address which was most interesting. He referred to the movement for the amelioration of the condition of prisoners, and the progress which had been made in that direction. He also alluded to the objects which the National Association hoped to accomplish, and spoke encouragingly of the outlook.

At the conclusion of Dr. Wines' address, Mr. John B. Kennedy offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Board of Managers of this Workhouse officers of intelligence, energy and rare executive abilities, whose efforts in erecting and managing the commodious prison in which we are now assembled, and whose beneficent results are felt and appreciated throughout the entire State, and that we hereby tender them our own thanks and the thanks of all good members of society for their labors of love, and for ourselves especially thank them for the hospitality extended to the guests here assembled.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Dr. Wines for his lucid and deeply interesting address on this occasion in reference to Prison Reform.

Superintendent Cordier was then called upon and in response said that after the remarks of Dr. Wines he scarcely felt able to add anything that would be of interest. He said, however, that since he had been elected to his present position he would include to the success of the Work House. This success he attributed to the Board of Managers who had always aided him by wise counsel and efficient action, and to the generous principles by which it was governed. Some interesting facts in regard to the earnings of the inmates of the Work House were given. Judge Sterrett, in response to a call, also spoke briefly.

Toasts were next in order and were responded to as follows: "The Judiciary"—Judge Hampton; "The Clergy"—Rev. J. D. Wilson; "The Legislature"—Hon. H. Gering; "The Prison Board"—Judge Sterrett; "The Penitentiary"—T. H. Nevin; "The Western Pennsylvania Hospital"—Hon. F. R. Brunot; "The Reform School"—R. N. Avery, Esq.; "The Press"—J. B. Kennedy. This part of the programme terminated this most interesting episode in the history of Claremont.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[Full Bench—Chief Justice Read presiding.]

Wm. F. Richardson vs. R. W. Mackey. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Barton & Woods for plaintiff in error and Col. Bayne contra. This was an action for debt against Mr. Mackey, as one of the owners of the steamboat "Dictator," in which the lower Court entered a nonsuit.

Caldwell vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error and by Raymond contra. This was an action for damages for the killing of a daughter of the plaintiff in error by a car on the defendants' railway. The jury awarded the plaintiff $2,500, which the plaintiff held was not sufficient. Plaintiff's counsel asked the lower Court to declare the law limiting the amount of damages in such cases to $3,000, unconstitutional, for the reason that if the plaintiff was entitled to recover at all, he was entitled to whatever sum the jury might consider adequate for the death of a child.

United States Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

The only business transacted in this Court was the hearing of an argument on the attachment issued in the case of Jonas Lauhenstein vs. Joseph W. Brooks, for an infringement of a patent coal screen. An injunction was issued in the case some time ago, but it seems that the defendant continued to infringe on the patent, notwithstanding the injunction. After hearing the argument the Court imposed a fine of $50 and costs.

District Court.

[Before Judge Kirkpatrick.]

An injunction was granted in the case of James Niel vs. the borough of McKeesport. The injunction restrains the defendant from removing bodies from the graveyard in that borough, in order to make way for certain improvements. The case has previously been reported at length.

Today's Trial List.

Kerr & Dibert vs. Dallas et al.
Commercial Printing Co. vs. Schmidt, garnishee.
Trustees Western Theological Semenary vs. Allegheny City.
Daley vs. Brown.
Spiedel vs. Durr et al.
McClelland vs. McClelland.
Huckenstein vs. Lamen, Sr.
Green & Co. vs. Crawford et al., Administrators.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frederick Johnson,	T. M. McNary,
Hugh Brown,	Robert Brown,
George Black,	Cyrus Fitch,
Cully Huffman,	D. H. McKelvey,
David Sout,	Wm. J. Simpson,
William A. Watson,	Robert Wray,
Patrick McKelvey,	Hugh Ward,
John Quartz,	John Vanhey,
Thomas McClelland,	B. Hildebrand et al.
	Conrad Hein.

TIMELY TALK.

Philippic Against High Rents, the Price of Whisky and the Kind of Characters which Suit the American People.

PITTSBURGH, November 1873.

To the Landlords and People of Pittsburgh:

Gentlemen, It is time that you would take warning and bring down your rents. How is a laboring man going to live and pay such rents and taxes. If you do not loar your rents you will find your houses left vacent without an inhabitent, for it is impossible for poor men to stand the preshure. Do you not see that the judgments of Heaven are upon you for your Tyrany and oppression? you have made yourself rich by oppressing the poor.

Let every thing be brought down. Three cents is enough for a glass of whisky. The tavernkeepers and landlords have made themselves rich by charging *two prices* for every thing. You will support anything but what is right. If a monky show comes to town it will take ten thousand dollars out of the city. If a theater actor comes you will give him the last dollar. Kossouth, Barnum and Jeny Lind are the kind of characters that suit the American people. The people of this land have been fed like "fatted horses," rolling in pomp and luxuary. The poor horses have groned their life out under the heavy burthens that you have placed upon them. This Nation has been hard from the beginning; we have an aristocracy of religion, an aristocracy of birth. Talk about the despotism of other nations, here we have absolute despotism. *Fideum deum et Hominum.* What are we comming to.

JOHN MCKEE.

Another Lamp Horror.

(From the Pittsburgh Commercial, November 14.)

"Mrs. Ann Marshall was burned to death in Norristown, on Monday night, by the accidental explosion of a fluid lamp.

Had this family used Elaine, the Family Safeguard Oil this sad accident could not have happened. Ask your grocer for it. Use no other.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

WILL FILED.

Will of the Late James Brown.

On Saturday the will of the late James Brown, the founder of the extensive Wayne Iron Works on Tenth street, was filed in the Register's office. The document provides for the division of an estate worth several hundred thousand dollars. The son of the decedent, John H. Brown, is bequeathed one-half interest in the Hare Hotel property and adjoining property on Liberty street. To Jane W., wife of his son, Mansfield B. Brown, is given one-half interest in a lot on the southwest corner of of Stockton avenue and Beaver street, also two lots on the corner of Liberty street and Barker alley, and one-third interest in the malt house property at the corner of Penn street and Barker alley. To his son Joseph S. Brown, the remaining half interest in the Allegheny lot and also the remaining half interest in the Hare Hotel property, the remaining two-third interest in the malt house property Hampton, Sterrett, Stowe, Collier and Ewing on and property on Market street occupied by McFadden & Co. To his daughter Mary Jane, a house and lot on Stockton avenue, Allegheny, and a lot on Liberty street. To his sons Mansfield B. and Joseph S. Brown, in trust for his daughter Emily C. Culbertson, a house and lot on Stockton avenue, a store on Liberty street, near Barker's alley, also a ground rent of seventy-two dollars per annum. The remainder of the estate, after payment of debts and funeral expenses, is to be equally divided between his daughters Mary Jane Hare and Emily C. Culbertson. The sons of the decedent, John H., Mansfield B. and Joseph S. Brown and his son-in-law, Robert S. Hays, are appointed as his executors. In a codicil to the will, made the same day, the division of the malt house property is changed, giving one-third instead of two-thirds to Joseph and the other third to John H. Brown.

The Weber Piano

At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

AN OLD LETTER.

"Words and Their Uses"

Respected Wife:

From these lines my whereabouts thee'll learn—
Moreover, I impart to thee my serious concern:
The language of this people is a riddle unto me,
And words with them are fragments of a reckless mockery!

For instance, as I left the cars, an imp with smutty face,
Said, "Shine?" "Nay, I'll not shine," I said,
"except with inward grace!"
"Is inward grace a liquid or a paste?" asked this young Turk,
"Hi, daddy! What is inward grace" How does the old thing work?"

"Friend," said I to Jehu, whose breath suggested gin,
"Can thee convey me straightway to a respectable inn?"
His answer's gross irrelevance I shall not soon forget—
Instead of simply yea or nay, he gruffly said,
"You bet!"

"Nay, nay, I shall not bet said I, "for that would be a sin—
Why don't thee answer plainly, Can thee take me to an inn?"
Thy vehicle is doubtless meant to carry folks about in—
Then why prevaricate?" Said he perversely, "Now you're shoptin'!"

"Nay, verily, I shouted not!" quoth I, "my speech is mild,
But thine—I grieve to say it—with falsehood is defiled.
Thee ought to be admonished to rid thy heart of guile."
"See here, my live moke!" said he, "you sling on too much style!"

"I've had these plain drab garments twenty years and more," said I,
"And when thee says I sling on style,' thee tells a willful lie"
At that he pranced about as if "a bee was in his bonnet,"
And, with hostile demonstrations, inquired if I was "on lir!"

"On what? Till thee explains thyself, I cannot tell," I said.
He swore something was "too thin;" moreover it was "played;"
But all his jargon was surpassed in wild absurdity,
By threats profanely emphasized, to "put a head on me!"

"No son of Belial," said I, "that miracle can do!"
Whereat he fell on me with blows and curses too,
But failed to work that miracle—if such was his design,
Instead of "putting on a head," he strove to smite off mine!"

Thee knows I cultivate the peaceful habit of our sect,
But this man's conduct wrought on me a singular effect;
For when he slapped my broad-brim off, and asked, ed, "How's that for high?"
It roused the Adam in me, and I smote him "hip and thigh!"

The throng then gave a specimen of calumny broke loose,
And said I'd "snatched him baldheaded," and his wig was off!
Although I solemnly affirm, I did not pull his hair,
Nor did I cook his poultry—for he had no poultry there!

They called me "bully boy!" Although I've seen high three-score year;
They said I "was lightning" when "I got upon my ear!"
And when I asked if lightning climbed its ear, or dressed in drab,
"You know how it's yerself" said one inconsequential blab!

Thee can conceive that, by this time, I was somewhat perplexed;
Yea, the placid spirit in me has seldom been so vexed;
I tarried there no longer, for plain spoken men like me,
With such perverters of our tongue, can have no unity.

A MYSTIFIED QUAKER.

A HORRIBLE FIX.

Forty-one Hours in a Well Fifty Feet Deep—Rescued by Chance in an Exhausted Condition.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

A man named Hughes, who keeps a hog ranche near the Golden Gate Park, met with an accident the other day which nearly resulted in his death. His house is situated a considerable distance from the road, and he lives alone, being a gay bachelor. Last Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. Hughes had occasion to go to his well, which is some fifty feet from the house. While fixing the rope he fell into the well, and brought up at the bottom, a depth of about forty-one feet, much shaken, but not materially injured. His utter helplessness completely overwhelmed him, but at the top of his voice he began to shout, hoping that some one in the dark would hear his cries. Monday evening passed, and his cry for help was unanswered. Monday and Tuesday evening passed, and still no response to his frantic appeals for aid. His feelings, while down in that well, with the cold water up to his waist, can be better imagined than described.

THE RESCUE.

On Tuesday morning G. A. Friermuth went to Hughes' house for the purpose of delivering the *Call*. He heard the unfortunate man's shouts, but believing they came from the park, he paid no attention. He was surprised on Wednesday morning on going to deliver the paper by hearing the shouts again. The paper which he had left the day before was still lying on the stoop. This fact increased his astonishment, and, after listening attentively, curiosity drew him to the well, from which the cries arose distinctly on the ear. Mr. Friermuth was somewhat startled on learning what was the matter. After a few words had passed, Mr. Friermuth encouraged Hughes to hold out a few minutes longer, and jumping on his horse, rode at full speed to obtain assistance. In a short time he returned with two men, and Hughes was hauled up from the well in a deplorable condition from exhaustion, with his face as pale as marble. After his "inner man" had been fed, he explained the circumstances to his rescuers, and stated that he thought some one had set a trap for him. He was under the impression that his foot had caught in a hook or something which had been placed near the mouth of the well. A diligent search was made, but no evidence to confirm his suspicion of foul play was found. Hughes is a man of strong constitution, but it will probably take several days to quiet his nerves.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The revolution in Paraguay has been suppressed.

—A heavy snow storm prevailed in the Eastern States last night.

—A. G. Lackey has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Eighth district of Kentucky.

—Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, has declined the Citizens' nomination for Mayor.

—The Senate Committee on Transportation hasdetermined to postpone its Southern trip until about the 23d of December.

—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 23rd of October say business in coffee is at a standstill and stocks are accumulating.

—Several men were arrested in East St. Louis for robbing freight cars of the Chicago & Alton and other railroads centering there.

—The steamer Frankfort, whose mails were seized at Havana, is a German Lloyd vessel, sailing from New Orleans to Havre and Bremen, touching at Havana, and is a foreign steamer returning to his home a few miles from Louisville.

—Joseph Brown, who has been imprisoned in Pottsville, Pa., two years for the killing of Mr. and Mrs. Kremer, near Auburn, was found guilty of murder in the first degree last Saturday night.

—Joseph Farrady and his friend, Charles Dodge, went to the California Theatre, in San Francisco, last Friday night. They went out to take a drink, when Dodge became suddenly ill, and died. Farrady seems to have thought he would be accused of poisoning his friend, and blew his brains out.

—A negro man named Dougherty was found last Friday night lying on the ground on the Shelbyville pike, near Louisville, with a bullet through his head the brains oozing out, and dead. He had been sent to a drug store with fifty cents to buy medicine, all the money he had on his person, which the murderers took. An attack on other parties was made the same night.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

"WHAT'S in a name?" Pottsville has a "Morning Glory" social club.

POTTSVILLE has had another sensation. It's a chicken thief this time.

THE Petersburg *Inquirer* says that "Bob" Thornburg is the Baily of that paper.

A READING woman would like to know what became of $175 she put in a bureau drawer.

FREEPORT can boast of one of the biggest liars in the State.—*Bra.* He is probably to be found in the office of that paper.

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL is going on in the M. E. Church in Lewisburg, and also in the Evangelical Church.

A MAN named Matthew Sears was found dead, on Tuesday night last, under the Baltimore an Ohio Railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry. It is supposed he fell in attempting to cross over in the dark.

ABRAHAM BEAM was murdered in his barn near Middletown, Pa., last Friday evening by two negroes, who subsequently endeavored to enter the house, where were stopping an old lady and a young man.

YORK county bridges are not made according to contract, and the citizens consequently get vexed and apply their digits through the hirsute appendages of their craniums, or in other words they tear their hair.

THE cost of the Pa. & N. Y. R. R. from Wilkes-Barre to Elmira, equipment included, was $5,715,239.98. Its rolling stock consists of 18 locomotives and 1,220 cars; gross receipts for the year ending November 30, $1,608,286.77; net earnings, $457,-135.14.

ON Thursday evening last, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, a sad accident occurred. Mr. Martin Gates went out to shoot a chicken, when the bullet passed through an inch board, and struck a little six year old grandchild of his, killing it instantly.

THE hands employed in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's shops at Piedmont have had still further reduction made in their time. They now work the "eight hour" system—eight hours instead of ten, as heretofore—and getting paid accordingly.

ON Friday evening last,